JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,862—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1792.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4089	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

*UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,030.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to.

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 1st March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 26th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER

Is constructed on the Most Scientific Principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED
MANGANOUS CARBON
FILTER.
(NEW PATENT.)
PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without Trouble or Expense.

POCKET AND TABLE FILTERS. FRENCH STONE FILTERS.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

HELICAL TUBE.
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HELICAL TUBE.

"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

FOR PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLY

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE BOMBAY URDU NATAK MANDLI will give a Representation of their new Play, entitled

"TILASMAY ISHK,"

in the Urdu Languague,

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

Under the distinguished PATRONAGE and in the presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE PERSIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN INDIA, for the benefit of Mr. Dayashankar Vasanji Girvara and Mr. Sorabji Mervanji Katrak.

The THEATRE will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED and EMBELLISHED with FLORAL DECORATIONS; and every effort will be made to make the performance most attractive.

This will be the last and only opportunity for witnessing the above charming play.

The Company gave FIFTY PERFORMANCES in Bombay, and Rs. 65,000 (SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND) were distributed for the Relief of Famine Stricken people in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, with the authority of the Proprietor, Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND, who proposed to give the benefit of the above Performance to Mr. DAYASHANKAR.

TICKETS,—Rs. 2 for Orchestra, Rs. 1-8 for Upper Dress Circle; Back Seats Re. 1.

GRAND FANCY FETE

AND

CAFE CHANTANT,

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND

ON THE OVAL,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and probably FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH, 8TH and 9TH,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS.
The LORD BISHOP of Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. NUGENT.
Genl. Sir ROBERT LOW.
Sir GEORGE COTTON.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY Bart.
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHIR
Sir BALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
N. M. WADIA, Esq. C.I.E.
The JUDGES of the High Court and a number of European and Native Ladies and Gentlemen.

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Grand Naval and Military Display under the direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.

Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.

GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.

CINEMATOGRAPH,

kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq:

MUTOSCOPES,

kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.

FLOWER AND SWEET STALL.

MUSICAL BICYCLE RIDE,

by Members of the B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB.

FANCY BAZAAR.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

FISH POND AND BRAN PIES.

Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.

SKITTLE ALLEY.

NATIVE THEATRE,

by the kindness of COWASJI PALLONJI KHATAO, Esq

MILITARY BANDS.

THE PIPERS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS,

by kind permission of Col. ROSS and OFFICERS.

WONDERFUL CONJURING TRICKS,

by Professor NATHOO MANCHACHAND.

SHOOTING GALLERY.

The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,

kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq;

AUNT SALLY.

PERFORMANCES BY HARMSTON'S CIRCUS if still in Bombay.

CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

The FETE will be OPEN from 4-30 to 11 P.M. DAILY.

SEASON TICKETS to admit one person at all times, Rs. 5 Each.

To be had from the Hon. Secretaries,
D. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace and Co.,
or from the Hon. Treasurer, G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom and Co.,
to whom Contributions of money and articles may be sent.

DAILY TICKETS for 7th and 8th may be had from the HONORARY TREASURER or HONORARY SECRETARIES at the following prices:—

For admission for whole day Rs. 2.
For admission from 8 o'clock Re. 1.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has graciously consented TO OPEN THE FETE ON WEDNESDAY, March 7TH.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MACKENZIE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23th February, 1900.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th March, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of Messrs. R. G. Currie, L. M. Shields and the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1900. The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on Each of the Above Days.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are hereby informed that I the Undersigned the original "LOVELY BORI" have DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with Messrs. K. JACKERIA EBRAHIM and Co., Milliners, and have OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP under the name of KADERDINA EBRAHIM and Co., next door to Mody's Toy Depot, Esplanade Cross Road, where fancy goods of the best quality can still be purchased at fine and Moderate Rates.

KADERDINA EBRAHIM.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GIRDHARDAS METHA TRICUM has contracted TO SELL to DOCTOR TYEBKHAN ABDOOL HOSSEIN ZANZIBARWALLA that property hereunder described. All persons having Claim against the same by way of lease, lien, sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, 13, Esplanade Road, next to National Bank, within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.

Description of the property. All that piece of Fazundari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Barbhoya Mohulla or Nagdevi Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 3.3, and street Nos. 307,309 and bounded on the East, by a Sweepers Passage, on the West, by the said Nagdevi, Street, on thee North, by the property of Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla Noorani, and on the South, by the property belonging to the Mohamedan community and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.—Dated the 26th day of February, 1900.

PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on Saturday, March 3rd, Coupons given Nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rupee Tickets. Cycles Specially Guaranteed for 12 months.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 28th.

First Souvenir-Matinee, a Gold and Silver Watch given away among the children visiting the Circus.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST

SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY NORTHCOTE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS OCCASION.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND

2ND GRAND HIGH JUMPING CONTEST FOR ALL LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.

A HANDSOME TROPHY WILL BE GIVEN

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS.

WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

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COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

IN AID OF ST. PETER'S INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

THE BOY'S SCHOOL, MAZAGON,

TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Duet.
Miss GILL and Mr. H. F. GOOD.

Song .....Happiness .....F. H. Cowen.
Mrs. M. F. HOPKINS.

Song .....The Four Jolly Smiths.....H. T. Leslie.
Mr. J. H. WILLMER.

Song .....Remember Me no More.....Sir W. Robinson.
Mrs. G. F. ROSS.

Duet (Violin & Piano) .....Russian Mazurka .....L. Ganne.
Captain MATHEWS and Mr. H. F. GOOD.

Song .....The Promise of Life.....F. H. Cowen.
Miss HARDINGE.

FARCE.

"CHISELLING"

Dramatis Personæ.

Miss GURR, Miss WILLMER and Messrs. ROOSMALECOCQ, KING and ARATOON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS for School Children and ONE RUPEE for all others.

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LADIES and GENTLEMEN interested and desirous of ASSISTING the FETE to be held in Bombay by presentation of BIRDS and ANIMALS of all kinds are kindly requested to send their contributions to the PET STALL to be held in connection with the Fete.

All contributions locally or from Up-country should be sent to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Market Building, Bombay, who will take charge and acknowledge the receipt of the same.

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THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

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Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT BILL MAKER. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. F. Simpson's Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockery, ware Plated ware, 1D. B. Gun, Victoria, Horse, &c., at No. 8, Gymkhana Chambers, next to Mr. Tata's Mansion, Fort, TO-DAY.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, on Porcupine Point, "MOUNT PLEASANT" containing four bed rooms. Commands excellent view. Apply MUNMOHANDAS RAMJEE, Chowpatee Road.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

SUITE of Rooms with or without board close to "Woodcock" School and adjoining the new College at Midlands for boys. Extensive Grounds, Tennis Court.—Address OWNER, "Eastwood," Mussourie.

FOR SALE.—"Eastwood" Estate Landour 6,300 feet above sea level, beautiful view, and climate near public schools, and bazar, over 30 acres well wooded land, large house completely furnished, back, front and side verandahs, large number of outoffices, cow shed, lower portion, model, cow and poultry sheds, dairy, cottage, kitchen-garden, fruit trees. All buildings iron roofed, spring of water near house, building sites, Tennis Court. Address OWNER, "Eastwood", Mussourie.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this office.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sortsof house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza, Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy, Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scotish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Customers. Horses fitted on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses boarding at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for training, including Exercise per month	30
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CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

Sale of mill stores, one brand new Green's Fuel Economizer, white and coloured yarn, &c.

In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE-JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Oriental S. and W. Co., Limited, at Colaba.

One brand new Green's fuel economizer, comprising of 21 sets of pipes, there being 8 pipes in each set, a number of various sorts and sizes of wrought iron and cast iron drum pullies.

Also a large stock of spare articles of machinery and parts for mules, ring frames, roving, intersubbing, and other frames by different makers, such as Hetherington, Brooks, and Doxey, Platt Brothers, etc, etc.

Mill stores, viz., leather and camel, hair beltings, bobbins, roller skins, roller clearer, and sizing cloths, ring travellers, healds and reeds, iron, copper, &c., bandings assorted, twine, Hessian fillets, hemp, ropee, rubber valvez and rings, packings, cotton waste of different sorts, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

Also a quantity of white and coloured yarn in bundles and loose.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, MAHABLESWER, MATHERAN, KURRACHEE, POONA AND HONGKONG.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 635 of 1897.

Cassamalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Breach Candy, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his next friend, his mother Rehmutbai, widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai also residing at BreachCandy, Bombay ....Plaintiff.

versus

Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai of Bomuay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road .....Defendant.

AND

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 93 of 1897.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai late of Bombay, Khoja, inhabitant deceased.

Khanubai, widow of the said deceased .....Plaintiff.

versus

Cassamally Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor under the age of 18 years, by his Guardian the mother Rehmutbai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai, the first defendant, Ismailbhoy Nensey, the second defendant, and Rahimtoolabhai Pirbhai, the third defendant .....Defendants,

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., by order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed parties to the above suits in the following properties, namely:—

IN BOMBAY,

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land with a cracker's godown situate on the Elphinstone estate, admeasuring about 382 and 7-9th square yards, bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 4374 (1), 4172 (2), Street Nos. 34 and 36, Demised by a Lease, dated 19th June, 1879, from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for 50 years from 1st November, 1878, containing a convenant for renewal for a further term.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 4-30 p.m. at the Premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandari Land with a dwelling house situate on Eastern side of the Street formerly called Satari Sarang Street and now called Tandal Street, admeasuring about 15ft. in breadth and 78 ft. in length, bearing Municipal Ward No. 2799 and Street Nos. 99 and 101.

LOT No. 3.

On MONDAY, the 5th March, 1900, at 4 p.m. at the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with a dwelling houses situate on the Southern side of the 3rd Don Tar Cross Lane, admeasuring about 104 4-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 1378, new No. 7136, old survey No 1,335 and new survey No. 2895; Municipal Ward No 2061, Street No 15.

LOT No 4.

On MONDAY, the 5th March, 1900, at 4-30 p.m. at the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with a dwelling house situate on the East side of Shanjee Hussajee Street or Samual Street, admeasuring about 105 6-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 1210, New No. 7023, old survey No. 210 and new survey No. 2799; Municipal Ward No. 1674, Streets Nos. 199-201.

LOT No, 5.

On TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with a dwelling house situate on the west side of Khandia Street or Nagpada Tank Street near Mustan Tauk Road, admeasuring about 310 7-9 square yards, bearing Collector's old Nos. 2423, 2475, 2174, new No. 2134, old survey No, 1-2557, 2-2157 and 2568, new survey No, 4003; Municipal Ward No. 598-599, Street No 26-1-(2) which premises are subject to a lease, dated 27th April, 1894, from Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai to Ismail Nansey for 10 years from 1st May, 1894, at the annual rent of Rs. 960.

LOT No. 6.

On TUESDAY the 6th March 1900, at 4-30 p.m, at the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground, situate at Ranty Road, Camatipura, behind the Municipal Foras Road Chowkey, admeasuring about 2097 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 163, new No. 13572, new survey No. 6936: Municipal Ward Nos. 2470 and 2471 and Street Nos. (1) (2).

LOT No. 7.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1900, at 4 p.m., at the Auctioneers' Rooms,

PROPERTIES IN MAHABLESWAR.

(a) All that piece of land with the Bungalow and outhouses known by the name of Ray Villa, situate at Malcolm Piet, admeasuring about 1 1-2 Acres; (b, c) Also 2 pieces of land situate at Malcolm Piet, admeasuring 18 gunthas and 95 square yards; 3 gunthas and 89 square yards; (d) Also 3 pieces of land now formed into one, together with Bungalow (incomplete) known by the name of Mount Hassam, admeasuring about 2 acres and 43 square yards.

LOT No, 8.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1900, at 4-30 p.m. at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PROPERTY IN MATHERAN.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate at Matheran with the Bungalow known as Purble House, admeasuring about 4 acres and 10 gunthas, in the Thanna (Kolaba) Zilla, bearing Collector No. 6192 and Survey No. 39 and Register No. 39.

LOT No. 9.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1900, at 4 p.m. at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PROPERTIES IN KURRACHEE.

(a) All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground with the trees, messuages and building standing thereon, admeasuring about 16 Jereds and 11 Visvas. Register No. 62.

(b) All that piece or parcel of land with building thereon, in Serai quarter. Municipal No. 4, admeasuring about 1467 square yards.

(c) All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the building situate near Khoodi. Municipal Register No. 21, admeasuring about 197 square yards.

(d) All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground known as No. 33, admeasuring about 3750 square yards, situate in the Bunder Quarter.

LOT No. 10.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1900, at 4-30 p.m. At the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PROPERTY in POONA.

All those two pieces or parcels of Inam land given in Miras by the Inamdar situate in Yerroda, Taluka Haveli, of which one piece admeasures 25 acres and bears No. 166 and is situate near the boundary of a Wadgaum. And the other piece admeasures acres 13-6, bearing No. 168.

LOT No. 11.

On THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1900, at 5 p.m. At the Auctioneers' Rooms.

PROPERTY IN HONGKONG.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground situate at Victoria in the colony of Honkong, abbutting on the North side thereof on Wellington Street and measuring about 52 ft. and nine-tenths on the south side thereof on a close, registered in the land Office of the said colony and lot No. 104 and measuring about 52 ft. and nine-tenths on the East thereof partly on section C of the said lot No. 72 and partly on section 2 of section A of the said lot No. 72 and measuring thereon about 78 ft. and 2 inches and on the West side thereof on Gutziaft Street and measuring thereon about 78 ft. together with the erections and buildings thereon.

LOT No, 12.

IN BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1900, at the Premises, at 4 p.m.

Properties at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

(a) All that piece of pension and tax land with the messuage tenement and bungalow standing thereon situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 5212 square yards (of which land admeasuring 2-0 square yard forms a Road which is common to this as well as to the adjoining property of the late Abdoola Meherali Dhurumsey), bearing Collector's old No. 395, new No. 2274, old survey No, 81, new survey No. 1-7111 and partly under Collector's old No. 17, new No. A 18, new survey No. 1-7111; Municipal Ward No. 3469, Street No. 1.

(b) All that piece of pension and tax land with the messuage and tenement and bungalow standing thereon situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 4122 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 17, new No. A-56, new survey No. 1-7111 and partly under old No. 395, new No. 2274, old survey No. 81 and new survey No. 7110: Municipal Ward No. 3470, Street No. 2.

LOT No. 13,

On FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1900, at the Premises at 4-30 p.m.

PROPERTY AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

All that piece of pension and tax land with the messuage and tenement and bungalow standing thereon situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 22-6 square yards, bearing Collector's old No. 616, new No. 2861, old survey No. 81 and new survey No. 7119. Municipal Ward No. 3491 (3), Street No. 12-82.

Details of particulars of the abovementioned properties and conditions of Sale can be had from the undersigned or from Messrs. Edgelow, Gunbobhand and Wadia, or Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th February, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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J. SACOONE	Gibraltar.
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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

CLUB BLEND	"
O. H. L. LIQUEUR	"
SLATER'S V. O.	"
RODGER'S GLENLIVET	"
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR	"
PRIVATE RESERVE	"

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manuf

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
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BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BRANCH BOOKING AND PARCELS OFFICE at No. 30-1 DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA CITY.

ON and from the 20th FEBRUARY, 1900 a BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE will be OPENED in the City of Calcutta, at No. 30-1, Dalhousie Square, for booking of

1. First and Second Class Passengers.
2. Servants of do.
3. Luggage of do.
4. Parcels upto 2 maunds in weight

on week days only (Government Gazetted holidays excepted TO all Stations on this and connected Railways VIA ARMENIANGHAT AND KOLA RIVERSIDE.

Parcels, not luggage, may be booked to this office FROM Stations on this and connected Railways VIA KOLA RIVERSIDE AND ARMENIANGHAT.

The charges from and to this Booking Office will be the same as from and to Armenianghat.

The Tickets issued from this office will be available on the date of issue and on the day following, but those issued on a Saturday will also be available for the Steamer on Monday.

Delivery of parcels will also be effected from this office, if so ordered at the time of booking, at the residences of the addressees in Calcutta, bounded as follows :—

North, by Harrison Road.
South, by Lower Circular Road.
East, by Circular Road.
West, by the River Hooghly.

The charge for this purpose will be 2 annas per maund or part of a maund.

Merchants and others who wish that all their parcels should be delivered at their residences are advised to give a written order to that effect to the Booking Clerk, who will register their names in the register kept for that purpose.

For further particulars, see this Railway's printed Notice.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, 13th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4482-P, dated 17th July, and 8746-P, dated 29th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Heping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m., High water, 9-22m., 10-18s. Low water, 3-34m., 3-23s.
Banks closed, Hindu Holiday.
Volunteer Field Day.
Entertainment, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

FAIR.—The Annual Hindu Fair, known as the Maha Shivratree Fair, takes place to-day, at Walkeshwar.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The jumping contest for horses takes place on Friday evening, and the Circus is open for practice every evening from 6 to 7, to get the horses accustomed to gaslight.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of January the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,329, among them the number of new admissions was 460, being classified as stated below :—Hindoos 308, Mussulmans 77, Parsee 32, Christians 24, and other classes 19. The average daily attendance was 59.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business.—(1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2). Dr. A. P. Dias to be elected member of the Society. (3). A paper on Corelysis by Dr. J. A. DaGama. (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. Maneckji Jehanghir Gustadji, who is employed at Messrs. Raili Brothers, and who resides on the ground floor of the Chotani Buildings, at Dhunji Street, Grant Road, has reported to the police that, during Saturday night, a shirt containing a gold watch and chain and gold studs, of the value of Rs. 670, was stolen from his bed-room.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Since writing to you last, says our correspondent on Saturday, the thermometer has risen to 83°.—Last night a thief was caught by a policeman in the action of stealing corn from the railway premises at Bhownagar. Subsequently the thief made away after wounding the policeman with a knife. He was pursued but disappeared under the cover of darkness.—At several places raising of "gadab" (fodder) by irrigation has failed.

BURGLARY AT SUTAR CHAWL.—Hansraj Dewraj, a shroff, having his place of business at Sutar Chawl, has reported to the police that, some time during the night of the 23rd instant, his shop was broken into and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 690-8-0, were stolen. The locks on the door of the shop were found intact, and there was nothing to show how the place could have been entered. There is a police ramosse post at the next house. The keys of the locks were kept by the complainant.

SIR DINSHA PETIT'S CHARITY TO THE POOR PARSIS OF DAMAUN.—In consequence of a representation made by Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji, Ardarsir Sorabji, Rustomji Nanabhoy and Nowroji Ardesir that the poor of Damaun were suffering hardship owing to the high prices of grain prevailing, Sir Dinsha Petit has with his usual generosity provided funds to enable grain to be sold to poor Parsis of Damaun at half-price for a period of five months, and for that purpose a grain-shop will be opened in the market from Thursday next.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and Transvaal, per extra s. s. Umtali, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th inst.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 1st proximo. Letters, &c., for Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer, will also be despatched.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Yedoo Gopal, a labourer, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased resided at Girgaum. On Monday, the 19th instant, he and other labourers were working on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Henzada, then lying in the stream. About 5 p.m., that day, they knocked off work and were getting into a boat, lying along-side of the steamer, by means of a rope ladder. The deceased was going down, when he accidentally lost his hold of the ladder and fell into the boat. He received a severe wound on the forehead, which bled profusely and a contusion over the lower part of the spine. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was admitted. Next day fever set in and his condition gradually grew worse, and he died on Sunday last. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ROBBING AN EXCHANGE BROKER.—Mr. Fakir chund Premchund Raichand, on exchange broker who resides in a bungalow, at Love Lane, Byculla, reported to the police on Saturday morning, the theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 7,005, from an iron safe in his bungalow. It appears that on the 29th December last Mr. Fakirchand's brother, Keekabhoy, placed in the safe gold ornaments set with pearls and diamonds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,605. About seven days ago, Keekabhoy opened the safe to take out a diamand stud, when he discovered that the ornaments had disappeared. From inquiries made by the police it appears that about eight months ago Mr. Premchund discharged a man from his employ and that he in collusion with a servant now in the employ of Mr. Premchund, removed the property from the safe from time to time. Mr. Keekabhoy placed great confidence on the servant now in his employ and always gave him his coat to put away in his room. The coat pocket contained the key of a cupboard, in which the key of the safe was kept. On discovering the theft complainant made careful inquiries in the house and then reported the matter to the police, who are now said to be on the right track.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent writing on Sunday, says :—In memory of the late Lieut.-Col. T. A. Freeman, who died at camp Deolali (Nasik) on Tuesday, the F. C. Mission's Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Kalwa and Thana were closed on Thursday last.

Mr. Narayan Baboorao Pendnekar (Engineer Hongkong Mills, Bombay) a resident of this place intends to raise a Volunteers Fire-Brigade. He will have the assistance of several leading citizens of Thana and will collect subscriptions for the purchase of a water-pump (hand-pipe), hose, buckets and other necessary materials for the use of the town. Mr. Vithal Balkrishna Kamat, of the G. I. P. Railway Audit Department, has intimated his willingness to take charge of the brigade.

A gang of eleven dacoits attacked the house of Ganesh Bhadevrao Adhikari in the village of Sakoorlee, Shapoor Taluka of the Thana District and robbed him of his property, worth Rs. 75, last week. One dacoit had a gun and another a sword while others were armed with bludgeons. They demanded Rs. 100 as a khand (land revenue) from the villagers of Sakoorlee. The Dilkham Police are in pursuit of the dacoits, who are still at large.

A Hindoo woman was accidently run over and killed by a passing train at the gate-house near Thana railway station before daybreak on Friday last. Her infant son marvellously escaped injury.

Azam Krishnajee Jagannath Agaskar, Avai-Karkoon and Third Class Magistrate of Salsette, and Mr. Vishvanath Bhaskar Chaphekar, Deputy Accountant, Huzur Treasury Office, Thana, have been appointed Joint Auditors to scrutinize the accounts of the Thana Municipality for the current year. Rao Saheb Jairam Balkrishna Pradhan, of Ahmednagar, has been appointed Clerk of the Court in the District Court of Thana from the 21st instant.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, B.A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, will arrive here from Wada today and remain until Tuesday. Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L.C.E., Executive Engineer of the District, visited this place on Sunday. He went round the station road and saw the Bazaar Peith, which was destroyed by the recent fire.

Nine births (five males and four females) and twenty-five deaths (including two deaths from plague and five from small-pox) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.—It was cloudy throughout the day and the thermometer readings ranged from 66 to 84 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday and 66 to 88 degrees the day previous.—The prices of wheat and wari have risen in the inland Taluka of Moorbad and that of nagli in Shapoor. In Coast Talukas the prices remained stationary or fell slightly in the week ended to-day.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowlands' Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Both the papers are published every Sunday in Bombay. Mr. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Visajee and Mr. Davar, appear for the third defendant.

Mr. Carnac put in official translations of the articles in the *Gurakhi*. He contended that the *onus* lay on the defendants to show that the report in their paper of the *Gurakhi* trial was fair and accurate. It was no defence for the defendants to say that they published the report, believing it to be fair and accurate; but they must prove that the statement made by counsel was actually made, and that it was true and accurate. It was no defence to say that their report was only a summary, but it must be proved to be true and accurate. The learned counsel therefore said he would ask, when the proper time came, that the evidence on the tenth issue relating to this point should be excluded. Issue eleven had been raised on the paragraph in the supplemental written statement that the *Champion* was a seditious newspaper.

The Judge said they were justified in saying that, because the plaintiff said their report was inaccurate, and the defendants were therefore justified in saying that the plaintiff's paper had been writing seditious articles.

Mr. Carnac said that what the defendants had been saying was that the plaintiff had published worse articles than those of the *Gurakhi*; and he argued that the plea was bad. It was probably an after thought and did not arise out of the pleadings in the case.

The judge said it did not much matter whether it had been overlooked in the first statement, and he would allow the plea because it was inserted in the supplemental statement.

Mr. Carnac, continuing, argued that the whole libel must be proved. The justification must prove every charge; and if a particular charge was not proved, the plaintiff would be entitled to damages on that charge. Turning to the first article in the defendants' paper, counsel said the "Champion" was not referred to at all in the "Gurakhi" trial; and that therefore the defendants falsely pretended that the plaintiff's paper was discredited in court, or that it was censured in court. If the pretence was false, the comments founded upon it could not be privileged. The defendants were aware that the "Champion" was not referred to in the way in which they said in their article that it was. Then the defendants' paper asked the "Champion" to consider well its pronouncement in the case.

The Judge said that came to something like "People who live in glass houses," &c.

Mr. Carnac, continuing, remarked that the defendant's paper alleged that Joshi said he was inspired by the article in the "Champion." Counsel remarked that Joshi never said so. Defendants in their written statement, said it was not Joshi, but Joshi's counsel, who said that. Mr. Carnac said it was impossible that Mr. Kirkpatrick, Joshi's counsel, could have said that defendant's paper had suggested that the "Champion" had inspired Joshi and other young Indians to write seditious articles against Government and its officials, and wondered how long young Indians would be allowed to feed on its teachings. This, Mr. Carnac urged, was clearly defamatory. These were the precise charges which the defendants should be called upon to justify. Mr. Carnac then commented upon a correspondent's remarks in the defendants' paper headed "Before too late." No such appeal was made by Mr. Kirkpatrick to the presiding judge and jury as was set out in this paragraph. This was not a comment at all, but a statement of fact. The statement of fact was not true, and therefore the comment was unjustifiable. Counsel further said it was not a comment on a matter of public interest. It was not a comment on the administration of justice. If the facts on which the comment was founded did not exist, the whole thing failed; and the plea was bad. This was precisely the law which the learned counsel said he would ask the court to apply to this case. When the writer in the defendants' paper said he did not know what articles Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to their own articles must have or ought to have shown him what articles were meant. Again counsel said they had put forward a false statement of facts, and had proceeded to comment upon it. As to justification, counsel said the plea in answer must be to the precise charges; and that if any part was not proved, the plaintiff would be entitled to damages with respect to such part. The general charge was that the "Champion" was one of the class of papers such as the "Kal" and the "Gurakhi," which were given to seditious writings. Defendants should be required on that charge to prove that the "Champion" was a seditious paper. If the court went into the twelfth issue, the defendants would have to put in a number of articles from the "Champion" to show that they were seditious, and the plaintiff would have to put in a series of other articles to disprove that; and the court would embark upon an endless enquiry.

The Judge asked on what issues Mr. Carnac would wish him to proceed. The sixth and seventh issues must remain.

Mr. Carnac said the seventh issue was important, and might be of use to the defendants to ask for mitigation of damages. Counsel then referred to the correspondence which had passed between the parties.

Mr. Carnac said he would here read to the court a number of articles in the *Rast Goftar* to show malice on the part of the defendants, not only against the plaintiff but against his paper. The first was an article in the *Rast* of 28th November 1897, headed "Boycoting a Congress Paper," in which the object of the writer was to show up Mr. Chambers not only as a seditious writer, but also as a Socialist. The next article was one of 2nd April 1898, in which the plaintiff's paper was characterised as one producing unrest and sedition, and that it was boycotted from the Baroda College. The next article was of date the 22nd May 1898, headed the "Pioneer on the Champion," in which the "Pioneer" had mixed up the name of a gentleman, who had come into a fortune, with the name of the paper edited by Mr. Chambers. The next article was one of 28th August 1898, headed "Breakfast by Mandate," which was said to have been got up by Sir William Wedderburn and Co., and other Congresswallas in London, and in which article the plaintiff was held up as given to seditious and mischievous writings. The next article was one of 4th December 1898 headed "the *Indian Spectator* and Mr. Chambers;" and the next after that was one of the 5th March 1899 headed "A barefaced Misrepresentation." Counsel cited an authority which, he said, justified him in asking his lordship's attention to these articles, as showing the manner in which the *Rast* had commened upon Mr. Chambers and his paper the *Champion*.

The next article referred to was one in the *Maratha* newspaper of 2nd April 1899; another in the same paper of 9th April: and another in the *Hindu* of 14th April; all challenging the correctness of the translation of the *Kal* article. The next article referred to was one in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of 20th April 1899, to the same effect, being a dialogue on the *Kal* article between A. and B.

It was then arranged that the *onus* of proving issues 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 lay on the defendants; and the rest on the plaintiff. Evidence was then called for the plaintiff.

MR. W. A. CHAMBER'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Chamber said he was a Civil Engineer, and was sole editor and proprietor of the *Champion* newspaper except for a few months in 1898 when he went home; when some one acted for him as editor only. It was a long-felt want in Bombay to have a paper like *Truth*, and to have an exponent of the views of the Congress party. Witness had some experience of journalism in England, and on his consenting to become the editor, the paper was started. Witness was a member of the Bandora Municipal Board, and resided at Bandora.

Mr. Carnac: Are you also a correspondent of some Home papers?

Plaintiff: If it is necessary to answer, I will answer the question.

Mr. Carnac: If you don't like to answer the question, I won't press it.

Witness, continuing, said he was the subject of several attacks in the "Rast Goftar." Witness next referred to the articles in the "Kal" newspaper to which his attention had been drawn. His was the first paper in India to call public attention to the article. The translation was challenged in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Witness next referred to the "Gurakhi" trials, repeating the statements made in the plaint. He next repeated the statements of the plaint regarding the articles in the defendants' paper, which were complained of. Witness claimed damages in respect of the two articles and the report in the "Rast." He had suffered damages as a member of the Anglo-Indian Association as a journalist, &c.

Mr. Chambers was then cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.

MR. CHAMBERS' CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Inverarity: What do you mean when you say that you leave the question of damages to the court? What do you intend to convey?

Mr. Chambers: I leave it to the discretion of the court.

You did not come out to India as a journalist?—No.

Had you been a journalist in England before you came out?—Yes.

In what way?—How do you mean?—I mean what I say.

In what way were you a journalist:—I was writing for the papers.

You had not been an editor and proprietor of a paper before?—Yes.

Of what paper?—*The Young Liberal Review*.

When was that started?—It was started when I was 16 years of age, and I was 18 when it died.

You were not then an editor or proprietor of a paper for 17 years before you came out to India?—I was editor and proprietor for another one?

When did you become an editor?—I was an editor when I was a boy of 13.

How long did it survive?—I really forget it. It must be for three months?

When you say that you were a journalist you mean that you corresponded with the papers?—No I mean what I say.

Were you on the staff of any paper?—No, I was not, excepting those two which I have mentioned. Oh yes, I forgot. I was on the staff of a paper.

Which paper?—"The North of London Observer," which was a small paper. I am not sure of the name. I forget the name.

What position did you occupy on that paper?—I was on the staff of that paper.

In what capacity?—It was a small local paper, I am not quite certain in what capacity I served. I think they called me the sub-editor, but I am not sure.

Was that all the journalistic experienced you had before you came out to India?—I think so.

I suppose you came out here as an Engineer and Architect?—Yes.

Did you act as such on your own account or were you employed?—I was employed as an assistant.

In which office?—I object to give the name of that office. I will hand it up to his lordship if you like. I was there the chief assistant.

You left them?—Yes, I left them after about a year after I started the paper.

Who first approached you in reference to starting this paper?—Many people.

You don't remember any of them?—Many people, You don't remember any of them?—Many people talked to me.

You do not remember any one of them?—No, I do not.

You said in your examination-in-chief that the want was felt in Bombay of a paper on the lines of "Truth" to express the views of the Congress party. How did you become acquainted with the want?—By talking to the people.

You don't remember any of them?—No, I do not.

Not one of them?—No.

You don't mean to say that you do not remember who discussed the longfelt want with you?—I had been discussing the matter for five years; but I really do not remember any one with whom the matter was discussed.

Surely, you can?—No.

It was a new phase in your life starting a paper in India?—No. Many people suggested it.

You don't remember the name of a single person with whom you discussed the question except your own name?—That is so.

Do you remember the names of the leaders of the Congress party?—Oh yes.

Had they anything to do with it?—Yes.

Will you name the leaders with whom you discussed the question of starting the paper?—They suggested?

Who suggested? Will you give us their names

Mr. Carnac: I object to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity: It was a part of the plaintiff's case that he had brought letters of introduction from Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to leaders of the party in Bombay. This is certainly not an irrelevant question.

Mr. Carnac: It might lead to another question as to who were the persons connected with the gentlemen.

Mr. Inverarity: You have made it relevant by introducing it in the examination-in-chief. Surely I am entitled to ask the plaintiff who were the leaders of the Congress party to whom he referred the matter, and who made suggestions to him.

His lordship: If you insist upon the question, Mr. Inverarity, the plaintiff is bound to answer the question. It does not affect the character of the plaintiff. Mr. Carnac, you introduced the matter in your examination-in-chief.

The plaintiff: I will give the names with pleasure if you are so very anxious, Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Carnac: I will ask your lordship to note my objection.

Mr. Inverarity: But the plaintiff says he has great pleasure in giving the names.

The plaintiff then gave the names of the late Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and Mr. Martin Wood.

Mr. Inverarity: That is all you can remember?—Yes. And Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Hume. Were these suggestions made in Bombay?—They must have been made to me by letters written to me in Bombay. These are all the names I can remember.

Who provided capital for starting the paper?—Am I bound to answer the question, my lord?

Mr. Inverarity: This gentleman says that he is the editor and proprietor of the paper. He can certainly answer the question who provided the capital to start the paper?—I supplied two-thirds of the capital.

And who supplied the other?—I refuse to answer the question.

His lordship: He is not bound to anwer the question.

Mr. Inverarity: You say you started the paper entitled the "Champion." To Champion whom?

The plaintiff: You better read the first article which sets out the whole thing.

I prefer to get it from you. What cause were you to Champion?—The Champion was published in the interest of the people of India. The policy of the paper is set out in the first article.

Against whom? A champion is always against somebody?—Against you.

Don't talk nonsense. Why should it be against me who has nothing whatever to do with it?—Against those who attack the people of India.

You had particularly in your mind the Government of India?—It might have occurred to me.

Was your paper established to attack Government and Government measures?—Absolutely no.

As a matter of fact, do you find it necessary to attack Government or Government measures?—Yes.

Often?—Yes, often.

Do you not often attack individual members of Government including the Viceroy?—I think I have attacked Lord Elgin when he was Viceroy of India.

And many Government officials?—I dont say many; some.

You have attacked them by name, and attributed all sorts of evil things to them?—No.

You attacked them by name?—Sometimes I did.

And you attribute all kinds of evil motives?—No, never. Not to my knowledge.

Have you ever charged them with conspiracy to injure the people of India?—Absolutely no.

Did you charge them with sending lying telegrams to conceal the real state of affairs?—I have charged the Anglo-Indian press, and never the Government of India.

Or any officer?—Never.

In your opinion it would be very wrong to do so?—Unless you have good grounds to do so.

Have you ever had good grounds for saying so?—I really cannot recollect.

Mr. Inverarity here informed his lordship that he would put in a number of articles from the "Champion" another day. He would now ask a few general questions to the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity (to the plaintiff) Have you ever indulged in abusive language towards the *Rast Goftar* or the editor of that paper?—I may have once or twice made use of strong language against the paper, but I have no recollection of speaking disrespectfully of the editor personally.

Do you mean to say that to call a man's brains full of sawdust is a complimentary expression?—Some men's brains are sawdust.

Is it complimentary to say so?—I think some times some men may deserve to be so called.

When did you leave Bombay?—On the 2nd July 1898.

Who was your successor?—I decline to answer the question.

Here is a passage which appeared in one of the issues of your paper in July?—I never saw it.

You come here to vindicate the character of your paper?—I will not shirk my responsibility for that article. All I can say is that I was not then present in Bombay.

You won't say who wrote that article containing among other things, the expression "deformed persons and eunuchs and old men and bastards?"—Absolutely no.

Did you find the paper conducted in the usual style when you returned six months after in December?—I was a little annoyed about that article.

Was that one of the articles that annoyed you?—I really cannot say.

Having heard the whole article now, does it annoy you?—I would not allow it to appear now.

With regard to the defendents, I may take it that you have no persosal acquaintance with them?—Absolutely no. I only met Mr. Kabraji once or twice.

No personal acquaintance?—No.

They have no personal grudge against you, nor you against them?—I have no personal grudge against them. I know nothing about their having a grudge against me.

The *Rast Gofter* is supposed to be an anti-Congress paper?—I think so.

You have been attacking the paper, and calling it the "Blustering *Rast Gofter*"?—I have called it so.

You have called it an "unblushing weekly, wanting in condour" and all sorts of things!—That is the opinion held in Bombay.

Perhaps it is your own opinion; who wrote it?—It is not written by me, but I take the responsibility upon myself.

You have said that you have never written anything against Mr. Kabraje personally. I will read to you an article of March 7, 1897, in connection with the proposal brought forward by Mr. Kabraji at the Bombay Corporation on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. (Mr. Invararierty read the article attacking Mr. Kabraji personally) Who was the "Englishman" who wrote that article?—I cannot say.

I suppose Mr. Chambers?—Mr. Chambers is responsible for it.

You decline to say if you wrote that article or not?—I decline to say.

His lordship: You may answer that question.

The plaintiff: Yes I wrote that article.

You again attacked Mr. Kabraji on the 21st March.—I do not remember.

Mr. Carnac objected to the question.

His lordship thought that the question was irrelevant, inasmuch as it did not refer to any of the issues raised in the case.

Mr. Inverarity contended that Mr. Carnac had put in articles in which Mr. Chambers had been attacked personally. Surely he was entitled to the same.

His lordship said that Mr. Carnac was dealing with an issue to prove malice.

Mr. Inverarity contended that it was not a proof of malice. As a matter of fact, it was one of those newspapers—amenities were constansly going on between the two papers. He was only putting in counter articles. They were both firing off diatribes against each other. Mr. Chambers had been firing off Lyddite shells to which the defendants replied with a poor imitation of a very inferior powder.

His lordship: I will allow the articles to be put in, provided it is not carried too far.

Mr. Inverarity said he would put in only a few samples.

The court then adjourned.

A FATALITY AT SEA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (president), Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. S. A. Galley, Master Mariner, (members) assembled at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between Messrs, Shepherd and Co.'s s.s "Kalinadi" and a machwa, named the Khengti, off Dabhol, on the 24th January last, which resulted in the loss of eight lives. Mr. Nicholson, Government solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the "Kalinadi."

Narayan Yessoo, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a lascar on the machwa Khengti. He remembered the evening when it came into collision with a steamer about a month ago. The machwa started early in the morning of the 24th ultimo from Mahool, near Sewree, and was going to Ratnagiri. There were 7 hands on board, and 23 passengers, of whom 15 were men and 8 women and children. They had a boat carried on board. They had no life-buoys. The machwa was an open boat with a cabin aft, and had two masts and a bow-sprit. When they left Bombay harbour, the wind was strong and the sea rough. The wind was from aft. It became stronger during the day. Witness knew the coast between Bombay and Ratnagiri. The last landmark they saw before it was dark, was the bunder at Dabhol. They lighted their two lights before sunset. Witness was on the watch at the time of collision. He was standing near the bow. As the steamer approached, he untied the lamp and held it in his hand forward. The lamp was burning brightly. They saw the steamer's lights distinctly, which were white, green and red. Before they saw the steamer, they were all sitting forward. When witness first saw her, she was four or five miles off. The steamer crossed the course of the machwa on his port bow. He could not see the steamer himself until it was about to collide. The machwa's course was not altered. They were confused; they shouted out and rang the bell. The wind being aft prevented them from altering the machwa's course to the starboard. In the confusion the tindal's orders could neither be heard nor attended to. The steamer struck the machwa amidship on the port bow very near the red and green lights. The steamer went right through and cut the machwa into two. Witness found himself in water. The steamer turned round and a boat was then lowered. He was picked up two or four hours later. He clung to the ship's wreckage. The accident took place, between seven and eight o'clock. All the crew of the machwa and 13 passengers were saved. Of the 13 passengers 9 were men and 4 women.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said when he heard the tindal give order for going to the starboard, the steamer was about fifty or sixty yards off. Witness could then see the white and green lights of the steamer.

Ramjee Ganoo, tindal of the machwa Khengti, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the machwa belonged to Sidheshwar Bhasker Phadke of Ratnagiri. Its tonnage was 9 1-2 and it was built about fifteen years ago. The passengers on board the machwa had not been medically examined before it left Mahool Bunder for Ratnagiri. The Bunder came within Thana District, and the boat did not touch Bombay harbour on its passage to Ratnagiri. There was no compass on board and they steered by the shore. When the steamer came close to the machwa, her green light was not visible. The steamer did not whistle before she struck. Witness changed the course to starboard to avoid the collision. In the accident ten lives were lost.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said when he gave the order to steer to the starboard, the steamer's white and green lights could only be seen. His pay was Rs. 30 for eight months, during which the season lasted.

Examined by the President, witness said the collision was due to the negligence of the steamer people, who did not navigate properly. He must be compensated for the loss sustained by him. The machwa cost Rs. 1,200.

Mr. Thomas John Walker, a line inspector in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the collision occurred at about 7-30 p.m. He was in the saloon of the steamer at the time. A few minutes after the telegraph rang, he heard the steamer strike something. Going on deck he saw a portion of the machwa in water. People were clinging to it. In about a few minutes, a boat was lowered from the steamer The crew got into the boat and were taken on board. Other persons were also picked up and saved. The weather was fairly rough, a stormy wind blowing from the north-west. Some life-buoys were thrown out and two rescue signals. Everything was done to save life.

Fakirbhai Dawood, master of the s. s. Kalinadi, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the steamer was built in Glasgow in 1884, its registered tonnage being 74·5. On the 24th January last the Kalinadi was on her voyage from Ratnagiri to Bombay. She left Ratnagiri at 2-10 p.m., with 21 passengers and 33 crew all told. She carried four boats and life saving apparatus. All went well until 7-30 p.m. Witness left the bridge at 7 p.m. It was a dark night. There was a strong wind from the north-west and a rough sea. The course of the steamer was N. N. W. 1-2 W. by the compass. Witness left the ship in charge of Karrim Abdool, second officer. The sookani at the wheel was Mahomedbhai Fakir. Two men were on the look-out at the bow. The lights, which were electric burnt brightly. The ship was going at the rate of nine knots an hour. She was going slower as the wind was against her. About 7-30 p.m,, as he was going up to the bridge from his saloon he felt a shock and heard a shout. On going up to the bridge he found that the engines were going astern. He ordered the second mate to lower a boat and drop two rescue signals and a life-buoy. The ship was stopped within a minute of the collision. A boat was manned and lowered. It brought some persons within fifteen minutes. It went again and brought some more persons. It went out a third time, but came back without bringing any more passengers. The steamer resumed her voyage at 9-30 p.m. When the rescued persons were brought on board, witness saw them. Witness asked the tindal why he had not lighted his lamp. He replied that he never lighted the lamp according to the rules laid down after leaving the Bombay harbour. Witness then asked him why he had not lighted other lamps. The tindal said when he sighted the steamer about four or five miles off, he made a man stand on the bow holding a lamp. Witness inquired of the passengers as to the truth of the tindal's statement, and they said that it was not true. Witness did not hear any whistle prior to the collision.

Examined by the President, witness said the machwa was quite close to the ship. He did not lower other boats, because the boat which had been lowered, brought the passengers to the steamer before another boat could be lowered.

Karim Abdool, second officer of the Kalinadi, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had been to sea for the last twenty years. About 7-30 p.m, witness saw a black patimari at a distance of 20 or 25 fathoms. There were no lights on the machwa. Seeing the machwa witness ordered the sookani to go left which was done. When he saw the machwa alter its course towards his bow, he gave an order for the engines to go full speed astern. The order was carried out. At the time he gave the order the machwa was three or four fathoms off. He saw no light on board the machwa until he ordered "full speed astern

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

EXCHANGE.—On opening the market was steady for

Bank Telegraphic at	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand	3-32
3 Months' Credits	11-32
3 Months' Francs	171 3-4

But very early in the morning 1-4 3-32 for Telegraphic and 1-4 1-8 Demand was offered, and business in these rates was done up to the 15th and 20th March

The rate for bills keep very steady at 1-4 11-32, but without crops to export there are very few making.

As we close rates are a shade easier with—

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3-32 to 1-4 1-16
" Demand	1-8 to 3-32

Credits—unchanged.
Eastern rates keeps steady.

Shanghai 30 days sight		194
Hongkong	"	142 3-4
Japan	"	148

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is some four lacks down on the week, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	16,83,901
" " Branches	Dec.	2 50,474
Other "	Dec.	3,59,593
Government Securities	Inc.	124
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	1,77,915
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	4,69 784
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	16,315
Cash	Dec.	4,19,776

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With very little business passing rates opened this morning at Rs. 95-7 ready, and Rs. 95-11 for 30th March, closing about 1-16 higher with sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Unchanged with little doing.

WHEAT.—Uncharged.

LINSEED is steady with an enquiry for ready at Rs. 8-12 and Rs. 8-10-6 April-May.

RAPE SEED.—Yellow Guzerat is quoted at Rs. 7-1-0 Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-10. Other qualities unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—Business has passed at Rs. 38 per candy, in a strong Market for ready. For April-May Rs. 40 is asked.

FREIGHTS.—The Market is quiet with nothing doing in the absence of buyers. A few rates are offering at 19s. 6d. early March for Hamburg.

COALS.—Position uncharged. Jardines, July to December, 1000 tons per month have been sold at Rs. 13-12.

COTTON.—On receipt of the advance both in Liverpool and New York the market opened firm with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 265 and F. G. Bengals for March, Rs. 243 with however no enquiry from shippers. Towards the close the market became quieter and rates were Rs. 2 lower. Ready Cotton was firmer with higher rates quoted, but with the exception of some old Dhollera sold for Japan, there was almost nothing doing.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	130,000	82,000	155,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	83,000	57,000	81,000
" " to Continent	133,000	53,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,305,000	7,105,000	7,270,000
" " to U. K. "	1,472,000	2,935,000	2,527,000
" " to Continent "	2,302,000	2,759,000	2,721,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,920,000	890,000	1,235,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,620,000	4,917,590	4,569,240
" " " of Surats	38,000	176,590	71,260
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	680,000	1,801,490	1,178,570
" London	4,000	5,000	4,000
American Afloat	19,000	199,000	251,200
East Indian "	1,000	4,000	1,000
Total	684,000	2,003,490	1,434,770
Pricelof Mid.-Americans	5 4-32d.	3 11-32d.	3 15-32d
" Good Bhownugger	4 11-32d.	2 27-32d.	2 15-16d
Difference	25-32d.	16-32d.	17-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	289
Barsee & Nugur	195
Berar	604
Total Comras	989
Dhollera	52
Broach	168
Compta & Dharwar	415
Westerns	50
Bengals	1,580
Persian	104
American	144
Total	3,482

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th February, as compared with the statement of 17th February, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 17. Rs.	Feb. 24. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,81,595	60,65,496
Do. do. at Branches	29,82,366	27,31,892
Other Deposits	379,73,660	376,14,067
Post Bills	5,552	9,107
Credits, undrawn	14,42,093	14,92,823
Rs.	643,85,266	649,13,285
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,83,625	78,83,750
Other authorised Securities	24,85,505	24,85,505
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	80,12,842	86,84,890
Loans do. do.	185,14,198	183,31,283
Bills Discounted and purchased	122,57,807	127,27,591
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	23,638	26,707
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,85,999	2,69,584
Cash	144,81,775	140,64,949
Rs.	643,85,266	649,13,285

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 11-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain G J Kampjard, cleared yesterday, for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,823 tons, Captain J Jones, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 15th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W W Allen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 12th February, brought a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,834 tons, Captain J Leftwich, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd February, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Buseh, 15th February, with a general cargo, 88 cases of opium, and 6 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Braunfels, 1,838 tons, Captain K Warckmeister, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Hamburg (20th January,) via Antwerp, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Henry Bolckow s..	Baker	Buseh, Feb 15
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Sheikh s	Jones	Calcutta, Feb 15

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Uia s	England	Akyab

The steamer Terrier, Captain Kampjard, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Tuticorin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Peninsular, for Aden.
" Euplocteia, for Marseilles and Genoa.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., is now appearing in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated. The third article will appear in the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of MARCH, 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOGA—February 26, at Bombay, Mr. Jehangirji Jamasji Boga, father of Nassarwanjee Jehangirji of the firm of Messrs. Jamasjee and Son, Rawalpindi, Punjab, &c., aged 58.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLMORE—February 22, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of W King Bullmore, of a son.

MACPHAIL—February 19, at College Road, Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of the Rev E Monteith Macphail, of a son.

DEATH.

HOOKEY—February 22, at the Calcutta General Hospital, from the results of a riding accident, Henry Hookey, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1900.

THE proposal to link up the Russian and Indian railways, which Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., made when in Bombay a year ago, has been developed in an able and ingenious address delivered before the Society of Arts on the 8th February. The Member for Cardiff believes in a friendly understanding with Russia at the very moment when that Power is increasing her military force at Kushk on the Afghan frontier. He also believes in the possibility of so reducing railway rates over long distances—from Calcutta to Calais for example—that merchandise as well as passengers will prefer the overland to the sea route, and in an immense development of trade between India and Russia if only the railways be linked up. One of the results, we are told, would be that Russian goods would find an outlet into the southern seas at Kurrachee and Calcutta. It is bad to credit these anticipations, first, because of the known facts that steamers can convey merchandise over thousands of miles of ocean at a trifle of the cost of railway transit; and, secondly, because the Russian protective tariff does not invite foreign trade, but repels it by making it prohibitive. It is her custom house that has closed the Central Asian markets, which Mr. Maclean attributes to the supineness of the Indian Government. Nor do we see any reason to suppose that the political relations of the Russians and the British Empire would be generally improved by their frontiers being made conterminous on the north-east of India. The fact that the German and French railway systems enabled express trains to travel without a break between Paris and Berlin, did not prevent the Germans from invading France and besieging Paris, the same useful railways enabling the invader to bring up his guns and supplies in a record time and with the minimum of trouble and cost. No doubt new markets were opened to Italian produce by the tunnelling of the Alps. But if those markets in Germany and France were equally accessible by sea, the railways would have benefited little by them. Whatever it may be in the still distant future, Russian Central Asia is not now a rich and populous region capable of absorbing the superfluous produce of India. Italy learned to her cost that a hostile tariff can close even the most desirable of markets. She was well nigh ruined by the raising of the French duties on her wines and early fruits and garden produce, and she could only obtain a reduction of them by sensibly modifying her external policy. The existence of the Mont Cenis tunnel went for nothing when the French Government chose to wage a war not of cannon but of tariffs. International railways are of little commercial value when the customs farmer prohibits or even discourages trade. Without her customs line Russia would have to abandon her hope of becoming a great industrial Empire able to compete—in her own markets—with England, Germany and America. Protective duties are essential to her at all events at the present stage. She would not relax her protective regime in favour of any Indian produce if there were a dozen railway lines crossing the Indian frontier.

It is no doubt true that the Siberian Railway, which Russia is building with so much energy and at so enormous a cost, is not only a great strategic line but is also intended to open up a fertile country with great mineral resources superadded. It has besidss a political object—the establishment of Russian "ascendancy, suzerainty, paramountcy—call it what you will" over northern China. But it is surely an error to regard it as threatening a commercial revolution to the detriment of maritime commerce. It is also possible that Russian and German commercial travellers may go to China by that route, delighted to escape the perils and the delay of a long sea voyage. It is quite certain that China and Western Europe will not send their merchandise by that line, for the simple reason that sea-carriage will be cheaper. It is quite on the cards that a branch from the main line will place Samarkand in direct communication with Orenburg and the Russian railway system avoiding the break of the Caspian Sea. That line will be of great use to Russia and will accelerate the development of Central Asia, but we fail to see how an enterprise, which will bring the birthplace of Tamerlane within six days of Calais, should tempt us to carry a railway from Peshawar through Afghanistan and connect our Indian railway system with that of Russia. It is true that M. de Lesseps just after the completion of the Suez Canal, conceived the idea of carrying a railway over or through the Karakorum range so as to establish direct railway communication with Europe. Mr. Maclean is mistaken in supposing that M. de Lesseps himself visited Bombay with a view to the realisation of this project. His son, M. Victor Lesseps, came to this city and was full of the idea that as rivers issued from the Karakorum range, it would be quite feasible to make a railway along the banks of one or other of them, and so gain access to Central Asia. He estimated the cost at twenty-five to thirty millions sterling. But the Government of India was as little inclined to listen to this proposal as at a later period to consider the more feasible plan of General Abramoff. That distinguished officer laid before Lord Ripon an elaborate scheme for eliminating the danger of any military surprise that might be supposed to lurk in a proposal of the kind. It was suggested that the British Government should choose their own terminus, which might be at Saraks or any other point. A zone two hundred miles north and south of the terminus would be declared neutral and no military force should enter upon it, order being maintained at the terminus by a police force. The number of trains either way were to be restricted to three and the locomotives and rolling-stock to an irreducible minimum. The same reasons which influenced the Government of India and the Home Government at that time are still operative. Though there was to be a further stipulation that a garrison restricted to a brigade should occupy the respective boundaries of the neutral zone, it is obvious that nothing would be easier for an aggressive Power than the seizure of the whole line, which would then become available for the invasion in force of Russian or British territory as the case might be. Mr. Maclean does not furnish any reasons to show that the five hundred miles of railway between Chaman and Kushk might not be subject to a similar fate.

A further and more important consideration must not be lost sight of. There is no equality of force between an Empire with a standing army of a million and five millions of a reserve, and another Empire with an army of some 230,000 and a reserve of 80,000. The buffer State or neutral zone, whichever it may be called, having ceased to exist, ordinary prudence would compel the State with the smaller army to double its regular military strength with the colours and raise its reserve to at least half a million. The link railway would have to pay a very high dividend indeed to reimburse the Treasury for the consequent increase in military expenditure. Mr. Maclean is much troubled that a German syndicate should undertake to make the railway across the Euphrates Valley, for which we surveyed that country sixty years ago. He should remember that Lord Beaconsfield is responsible for the failure of the Duke of Sutherland's Committee to build the railway in 1878. All that was then required was a Parlimentary guarantee of 4 per cent. on the £20,000 capital and the Prime Minister in the zenith of his power and with a large majority declined to ask the House of Commons for the necessary vote. The refusal was the more inexplicable, seeing that Lord Beaconsfield had, but a few weeks before, succeeded in establishing a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey and annexed Cyprus as a place of arms to enable us to keep foreign ambitions within reasonable bounds. It is, of course, horrifying to find that Germany has now stepped in and appropriated the whole of that fertile territory to herself, while the Foreign Office does not even protest. It may well seem astonishing that the Government should allow our most formidable commercial competitors to elbow us aside and undertake to develop the Mesopotamian valleys and get access to the open waters of the Persian Gulf. A line to Bagdad would be bad enough, but when Busrah is added, what can be said? Well, this can be said:—"It has always, and rightly, been the instinctive tradition of our Foreign Office to view with the utmost jealousy the appropriation by any rival power of a port at the mouth of any of the great navigable rivers of the world. It was the control of the Nile Valley that made the conquest of the Soudan so valuable to us, and there is not one of the great rivers of Africa and Asia which we have not annexed or thrown open to our commerce. To a maritime nation, indeed, this access to the alluvial valleys, watered by navigable streams, is as the breath of our nostrils. Population, industry, and wealth flourish on the banks of rivers, which carry down to the sea the commerce that is thence transported in our ocean steamers to all parts of the world." Surely then Lord Curzon was right in pledging himself to impeach any Minister who would allow a Foreign Power to gain a footing on the Shatt-el-Arab. With the Germans at Busrah the time for impeachment might seem to have come, but Mr. Maclean sees that Lord Salisbury might plead extenuating circumstances. He has established German authority across the lines of Russian advance to the Mediterranean and the Gulf and secured a free hand to do what he likes in Egypt and Africa. The idea seems to be that Russia, in requital for these good offices, would as a Christian Power willingly return good for evil by linking up her railway system with that of India.

THE "Manchester Guardian," in an article referring to the report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, dwells on the excessive charges for cablegrams, a subject which is of great interest to the commercial men of India. It is quite time that popular opinion should be invoked against the too long enduring monopoly of the cable telegraph companies, which, it states, have been permitted for many years to fetter seriously our communication with distant parts of the world, particularly with India, the Far East, and Africa. The prospect that ordinary telegrams may be exchanged before long between the United Kingdom and France at little more than the sum of the separate charges for telegrams within each country is encouraging. But in other directions the rates required are far in excess of the cost of the service. Sir Edward Sassoon recently showed at Liverpool that a message may be sent to the head of the Persian Gulf for 6 1-2d. per word, but that from that point to India, only one-third of the whole distance, "the rate goes up at a bound to 4s. per word," this part of the route being under the control of the Indian Government. The same authority states that the Indian Government has a joint purse agreement with the cable companies which control the telegraphic communications with India and the Far East. Repeated appeals have been made within the last six years to the Postmaster General and to the Secretary of State for India by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for a reduction of the charges, on the ground both of the public interest and of the interest of the companies themselves, but with no substantial result. In answer to one of these Lord George Hamilton stated, as far back as August, 1896, that at the Buda-Pesth International Telegraphic Conference, held in the preceding month, the delegates for British India had endeavoured to secure a reduction, but that they were overruled by the Eastern Telegraph Company. It is not difficult to understand that short-sighted partners in a monopoly may be easily persuaded to join in exacting the highest prices that they can command. But it has been abundantly proved that a reduction of telegraph rates—both cable and land—leads not to a lessening but an increase of revenue. In their own interests, therefore, the Eastern cable companies ought to lower their rates. If they do not, they may count with certainty upon evoking very serious competition before long, for it has been demonstrated by Sir Elward Sassoon and others that it is possible at very little additional cost to use the Russian lines in order to communicate with India at the rate of 1s. per word and with China at about 1s. 6d. per word, instead of the 4s. and 5s. 6d. now charged respectively for messages exchanged with these countries. The next meeting of the International Telegraphic Conference is to be held during the present year, and it is to be hoped that the delegates thereto may be made to understand that they are not this time to regard themselves as the blind guardians of a monopoly, but, like all other business men, to recognise that their interests lie in giving the best possible service to their customers to the lowest possible price.

A MEMORIAL has been sent in to the Government of India by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in this country on the subject of the employment of discharged soldiers on railways. They have learnt, says the memorial, with feelings akin to dismay that Government has thought it necessary to call upon Agents and Managers of Railways to furnish their views on the desirability of establishing a scheme for training soldiers as station-masters, drivers, firemen, guards, and the like, with a view to forming a reserve of men instructed in railway work, whose services might be available in case of emergency. The memorialists admit that they are not aware what class of emergencies is referred to and that is the weakest point in their representation. Government knows; and we cannot help feeling, that the Society has become needlessly alarmed. They should have addressed the Agents and Managers rather than Government and have shown them the light in which the movement is regarded by the Amalgamated Society In view of the increased strength of the Army and the desirability of making it as attractive as possible so as to obviate the necessity for conscription, employment for discharged soldiers must be secured. If unskilled men cannot succeed as station-masters and engine-drivers they can as guards and firemen and signallers. However, the Society is strongly opposed to interference of any sort with what it has come to regard as the vested interests of the present railway servants and is ready to demonstrate to Government that no change of the sort proposed is desirable. We hope to publish the full text of the memorial hereafter.

THE annual report on Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday afternoon. It shows that the capital expenditure, direct and indirect, was over a lakh of rupees, the bulk of the amount being directed to the Gokak, Mutha and Nira canals. The total capital outlay on irrigation to the end of the official year was over two and a half crores of rupees. The assessed revenue was six and a half lakhs and the total area irrigated 103,849 acres. Protective works show a net revenue of eighty-six thousand rupees as against fifty-five and Productive Public Works two lakhs and twenty-seven thousand against a lakh and thirty-nine thousand. Works for which only revenue accounts are kept show improved receipts, but the expenditure also shows a large increase; the result being a decrease under net revenue of half a lakh. Great activity was displayed in the operations connected with extensions, improvements and repairs and these in the year yielded over three and a quarter lakhs of rupees. Although the operations of the year may be deemed satisfactory, the realisations showing an increase of Rs. 60,969, there being at the same time a noticeable decrease in the working expenses.

A RUMOUR gained currency in Bombay last evening to the effect that Cronje had surrendered. The statement was based on the contents of the telegram received by a local firm from Dutch correspondents.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. S. A. Galley, Master Mariner, assembled yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision of the s. s. Kalinadi and a machwa named the Khengti on the 24th January last, off Ratnagiri, which resulted in the loss of eight lives.

THE Government have agreed to the balance of the loan of Rs. 22,000 granted to the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles in 1890, being repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 1,000.

A PATRIOTIC Native boat-builder of Tellicherry has just built a barge which he has christened "Ladysmith" in honour of the brave defence of the town of that name by Sir George White.

Two cases of suspected glanders have been reported on the Simla Road, and until that route has been definitely pronounced free from infection, people who contemplate marching their ponies up to Simla had better use the old road.

IT has been decided that the manufacture of lyddite shell be instituted in this country; and that arrangements are in progress for providing the heavy batteries with horse draught in place of their present elephants or bullocks.

As the price of silver is something under 70 rupees for 100 tolas of silver, and 100 tolas coined represent 106-8 rupees, the coinage of a crore of rupees, which is now in progress, will give the Government a profit of about 35 lakhs, or at 15 rupees to the sovereign over £230,000.

AN officer of the Italian artillery has invented a system of photography at a distance. By his method photographs can be taken at a distance even so great as 18 kilometres (between 10 and 11 miles). This discovery, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," is expected to prove of great military importance.

MR. D. GRAHAM, who was to appear in the Colombo Police Court in connection with a case against one Michael, for theft, and who was warned by Mr. Murty to attend Court on the 21st instant, on pain of being arrested, did not turn up at the Court, having gone to Tuticorin. Mr. Murty issued a warrant against him, which will be forwarded to India for execution.

SIR HOWARD MELLISS, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, will arrive in Hyderabad on Inspection duty on March 1st, thereafter visiting Bangalore, Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Ulwar and Bikanir.

THE hill station commands in Bengal during the ensuing summer have been allotted as follows:—Pachmarhi, Major J. E. Compton, Northamptonshire Regiment. Darjeeling, Major E. C. Brougton, York and Lancaster Regiment. Naini Tal, Major J. H. Reid, K. O. S. B's. Landour, Major F. R. Thackeray, R. A. Standing Camp, Ranikhet, Major St. G. Burton, Royal Highlanders. Standing Camp, Kailana, Major J. J. Hume, Connaught Rangers.

THE employees of the various Companies on the Kolar Gold Field have subscribed the magnificent sum of Rs. 18,167-7-7 towards the Transvaal War Fund, a cheque for which amount has been forwarded to Mrs. Robertson, the Residency, Bangalore. With the exception of Rs. 92-8, to be disposed of at the discretion of the Lord Mayor, the whole of the above amount has been given towards the "Widows and Orphans" branches of the Fund.

IT is significant, remarks a contemporary, that the tenure of General Sir R. Biddulph, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar was recently further extended for three months. The appointment was conferred on Sir George White just before he started for South Africa, but although gazetted he, never took command. It is practically certain that, so soon as the relief of Ladysmith is effected, General White will return to England, and after a brief stay at Home, during which time he will be able to give the War Office some useful practical information, will proceed to the Rock as Governor.

MR. HERITZ, District Superintendent of Police who is engaged with an escort of 75 military police under Captain Taylor, on a tour of exploration in the country between the Nmaikha and the Salween, with the object of discovering the watershed between the rivers, has encountered unexpected opposition. Two large parties of Chinese from Miengkawugpa crossed the frontier on the night of the 11th instant, one party endeavouring to cut off the retreat of our men. Negotiations failed and fighting followed. The main body of the Chinese was defeated with a loss of seventy killed. Our casualties were slight. The second body of Chinese were reported to have retired. The leader of the main body was killed, and it is anticipated that there will now be no opposition to the retirement of the escort.

AN interesting item comes through "Reuter" from St. Petersburg. The organ of the Department of Trade and Manufactures states that the Council of the Emperor was recently occupied with the question of establishing a Russian Consulate-General at Bombay. The discussion owes its origin to the development of commercial relations between Russia and India during the last two decades.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" quotes from a letter received from Major Albrecht, the German officer commanding the Free State artillery. He totally disagrees with the views lately expressed by Herr von Bloch as to the deadly effects of modern artillery. The English shells, he says, were accountable for very little loss among the Boers. Very few burst at all, and those which did so made more noise than they did damage. The Boer artillery at the battle of Colenso fired 100 shells, but it is questionable whether 100 men were disabled by them. The rifle in ten minutes, he adds, worked more havoc in the enemy's ranks than the guns in ten hours.

FURTHER evidence of the disturbed state of the Burmo-Chinese frontier has been received in the news of an attack on a police exploration party working in the country between the Nmarkha and Salween rivers. This time the aggressors were Chinese, who came down in two bodies numbering 500 men, and after negotiations had failed the main body of the Chinese was defeated by 50 Gurkhas, who carried eleven stockades. The leader of the Chinese and 70 of his followers were killed, and the remainder are stated to have retired. Two British officers, Captain Taylor and Holloway, were slightly wounded, one sepoy was dangerously, one severely and two slightly wounded.

THE Sone Bridge at Dehra on the Moghal Sera Gya Railway was on Thursday formally opened by Mrs. E. Herbert Stone, wife of the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway. It has 93 spans of 100 feet. The river here is about two and a quarter miles wide, the waterway allowed by the bridge being 9,300 feet. The total length of the bridge over the abutment is 10,052 feet (or 1-904 miles). The total cost of the bridge (excluding river training and protection works) will be about £225,300 or Rs. 33,80,000, giving a rate per lineal foot of water, way of about £24 or Rs. 363. This bridge is not only the longest in India but next to the Tay Bridge near Dundee in Scotland. It is believed to be the longest in the world.

THE "Standard" says:—After long and unaccountable delays the Royal Commission on the Civil and Military Expenditure of India are at length within measurable distance of the end of their inquiry. The draft report prepared by the chairman, Lord Welby, will not be adopted unanimously, inasmuch as its recommendations do not go far enough for certain of the commissioners, but its consideration is now almost finished, and another fortnight should see it in the hands of the Secretary of State. The minority report will be signed by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Naoroji, and probably Mr. Caine. On the 6th, however, the "Standard" announced that Lord Welby had summoned a meeting of the Commission at the India Office for the next day; and that the announcement that the majority and minority reports were about to be presented was premature.

THERE was a case in the Lambeth County Court in which a barmaid sued her late employer for a week's wages in lieu of notice, he contending, unsuccessfully, that she had been drunk in the bar. She stated that she had had only one drink on the day in question, a glass of gin and it came out that she was entitled to three drinks a day. It did not appear whether these were at the expense of the landlord, or at the expense of the pleasant young men patrons who, in some cases, are allowed to treat the fascinating barmaid. The practice is good for the takings of the bar, and of course, the more fascinating the lady the better. But, in any case we agree with Judge Emden that three "goes" of spirits a day particularly of gin, is not good for young girls; though, of course the enormity is considerably whittled down when the average microscodic size of a "glass" of spirits is reckoned.

THE Indian Mining Association have again addressed a letter to the Bengal Government drawing attention to the deficient supply of rolling stock for the carriage of coal on the East Indian Railway. It is pointed out that the quantity of coal and coke carried annually has risen from 2,144,000 tons in 1894 to 4,400,000 tons in 1899. The Association urge that the 1,700 wagons now under order in England will not be sufficient to meet the growing traffic, and a recurrence of disastrous checks to the coal trade experienced during the past six years seems certain. The remedy suggested is to give the E. I. R. Company wider powers to enable them to order stock in larger quantity than at present. It is suggested that orders should be placed with American wagon-builders, as it is understood that English contractors are unable owing to pressure of business to meet further large orders within a reasonable time.

WHILE plague is doing its terrible work in the Barh subdivision of the Patna district, says the "Englishman," it has not spared the Bihar Subdivision of the same district. We learn that, besides the town of Bihar, where two deaths from plague have occurred since the 13th February, five villages, *viz.*, Othurthoo, Brandi, Mahmuda, Bhenda and Gonda are affected and that the total number of deaths from plague up to yesterday in the Subdivision was 46. The Magistrate, Mr. Sunder, is making strenuous efforts to check and stamp out the disease in the infected villages. A satisfactory feature is that, while in Bukhtiarpur and Barh budmashes and others are giving the officials considerable trouble and it has been found necessary to prosecute them for preventing the inspection and disinfection of their villages, headmen and others, including reises, of the Bihar subdivision are working smoothly with Mr. Sander and giving him every possible assistance in arresting the progress of plague.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER TWO MILES FROM LADYSMITH.

SEVERE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Colenso, dated 24th instant, saying that General Buller is within two miles of being in touch with Ladysmith. This, however, is the hardest part of the relief, and very severe fighting is expected.

PRESIDENT STEYN ADVOCATES PEACE OVERTURES.

A "Times" telegram from Lourenco Marques says that trustworthy information from Pretoria states that President Steyn has wired to President Kruger that the Free Staters refuse to continue fighting. He urges that immediate peace overtures should be made.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

FEB. 25.

Reuter wiring from Colenso says that after two days' severe fighting our troops at nightfall on the 23rd arrived within a few hundred yards of the Boers' first trenches at Grobler's Kloof.

DESPATCH FROM PAARDEBERG.

Reuter wiring from Paardeberg on the 24th says that a balloon ascent disclosed some entrenchments which were thereupon shelled. The despatch adds that 540 Boer prisoners have been taken altogether.

A SKIRMISH NEAR STORMBERG.

Captain Raymond Montmorency and Colonel Hoskier of the Middlesex Volunteer Artillery have been killed in a skirmish near Stormberg.

SPEECH BY MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, speaking at a meeting of the De Beers Company at Kimberley, described the Transvaal and Free State as oligarchies, which had been long conspiring to sieze South Africa.

Each government, he said, consisted of a small political gang, which had humbugged the poor Dutchmen and Afrikanders, and had been aiming for twenty years past at an independent Africa.

FEB. 26.

BOER REPULSE AT MODDER RIVER.

Reuter wiring from Modder River on the 25th says that the Scottish Borderers and Yorkshires have repulsed another attack of the Boers who lost heavily.

LOSSES AT PAARDEBERG.

The following were wounded at Paardeberg on the 19th instant:—Colonel Lindsell of the Gloucesters and Lieutenant Harrington of the Derbyshires.

GENERAL WARREN SCORES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

[An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 25th, says: General Warren, on Wednesday, caught the Boers on the flank, inflicting heavy losses.

The rebels have re-occupied Prieska.

DEPARTURE OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE TO THE FRONT.

Colonel Lumsden and his men had a great send-off at the docks to-day, where a company embarked on the s. s. Lindula, H. E. the Viceroy and a great and enthusiastic crowd being present there to wish them good luck. Addressing them before they embarked, Lord Curzon referred to the manner in which the war had brought the Empire together and shown the over-whelming unanimity of suppor the mother-country would receive in time of need. The British Regulars from India had already done their share in defending Natal, and Lumsden's Horse were now the first batch of volunteers to be sent from this country. Had a thousand instead of 250 been asked for they would have been forthcoming amongst Indian Volunteers. Had many thousands been asked for the loyal feudatories of Great Britain would have supplied them gladly. Lumsden's Horse were going to face danger and perhaps death in the service of their Queen and country in a righteous cause—to bring freedom to South Africa, which should be united under but one flag and that, the British one, Our reverses there had now given place to a returning tide of the success under an old soldier of India, and he hoped this tide would carry his hearers even to Pretoria. He wished them good luck and a safe return and told them that all India would be watching their doings on the march and in the field of battle.

The following are the names of the Officers and men:—Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, Commanding; Major Showers, 2nd-in-Command; Captain Taylor, Adjutant; Captain Beresford and Captain Noblett; Surgeon Captain Powell, Surgeon; Veterinary-Captain Stevenson, Veterinary Surgeon "A" Company, Right Half Company.

NO. 1 SECTION.

Captain J. H. Beresford, 3rd Sikhs; Captain J. B. Rutherford, Behar Light Horse, Regimental Quartermaster; Sergeant Ellis, York and Lancasters; Private J. A. Irwin; and Quartermaster Sergeant Brennan, York and Lancasters; Sergeant Farrier Marshall, R.F.A.; Sergeant H. Fox, Corporal P. Jones, Corporal H. Marhsam, Private A.F. Nicholson, Private F. Kelly, Private L. K. Zorab, Private H. F. Blair, Private J. S. Campbell, Private C. A. Bell, Private J. A. Brown, Private J. Smith, Private C. A. Macdonald, Private G. P. O. Springfield, Private J. A. Fraser, Private O. C. P. Smith, Private H. Gough, Private P. G. Collins, Private B. M. Allen, Private J. Henry, Private O. Aldis, Private H. Newton, Private R. P. Haines, Private F. W. Lawrie, Private A. H. Ruskin, all of the Behar Light Horse.

NO. 2 SECTION.

Lieutenant C. E. Crane, Behar Light Horse; Saddler Corporal Lance, 3rd Hussars; Signaller Corporal Lee, York and Lancasters; Sergeant C. M. Marsham, Lance Sergeant F. M. S. Macnamara, Lance Corporal E. G. Llewellyn, Private A. M. Firth, Private S. L. Innis, Private H. H. Hickley, Private L. G. Williams, Private A. MacGillivray, Private B. D. Rutherford, Private C. B. Mansfield, Private P. Stanley, Private H. C. Lumsden, Private N. B. Reid, Private S. C. Gordon, Private C. M. Fletcher, Private W. G. Watson, Private G. L. Watson, Private R. M. Macdonald, Private P. Strahan, Private J. B. Kennedy, Private G. D. Nicolay, Private C. W. John, Private B. C. Bernard, Private R. V. Case, Private J. N. Jameson, and Private K. Bolleau, all of the Behar Light Horse.

NO. 3 SECTION.

Lieutenant G. H. Neville, Assam Valley Light Horse; Sergeant Bayward, 3rd Hussars; Sergeant W. Walker, Corporal E. L. Elliott, Private A. G. Walker, Private S. Kenny, Private C. Godden, Private E. M. Brooks, Private H. C. Bennett, Private A. D. Radford, Private A. N. Woods, Private F. H. Bell, Private A. H. Luard, Private C. A. Walton, Private H. C. Cheshire, Private A. E. Jones, Private H. P. Brown, Private C. S. Steuart, Private J. Skelton, Private R. H. Mackenzie, Private E. B. Parkes, Private Peterson, Private J. S. Saunders, and Private R. Hughes, of the Assam Valley Light Horse; Private F. Trancred, Punjab Rifles; Lance Corporal D. J. Keating, Calcutta Port Defence; Private B. R. Lloyd-Jones, Punjab Rifles; and Sergeant D. S. Fraser, Oudh Light Horse.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The Dunvegan Castle, the Sicilian, Austral, Cephalonia, Sumatra, Avondale Castle, Carthaginian Guelph and Orotava, taking 500 Cavalry, 1,500 details, 3,600 Militia and 800 Imperial Yeomanry, have sailed for the Cape.

The Pinemore has been delayed by bad weather.

The arrivals at Capetown are the Goth, Winifredian, Pembroke Castle, American, Laurentian, Southern Cross, Canning, British Princess and Cavour.

The Waiwera, Umkazi, Pindari and Maori King, have arrived at Durban.

DR. LEYDS' VISIT TO RUSSIA.

DR. LEYDS at St. Petersburg is for the purpose of offering to their Majesties his grateful thanks for the moral support accorded by Russia to the South African Republic in sending military attaches and ambulance detachments to the Boer army. Dr. Leyds also wishes to express his appreciation for the permission given to collect voluntary subscriptions on behalf of the Transvaal army. Several officials, especially amongst the military element in the capital, are preparing to give Dr. Leyds a very cordial reception. In diplomatic circles it is said that Dr. Leyds will seek and audience with the Czar and will place in his Majesty's hands certain documents which will clearly show why President Kruger answered the provocation given by England with similar provocation. Dr. Leyds will then disclose to the Emperor the true position in the field of war of the Boer and British armies. At the same time, it is not the intention of the Transvaal emissary to ask the Emperor of Russia to mediate with a view to a peaceful settlement of the war. The Boers, trusting more than ever to what are proving to be their practically impregnable positions, have not any present intention of suing for peace.

DECORATION FOR LADY ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Crown of India upon Lady Roberts.

THE RE-ARMAMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

Major-General Tyler's proposals for the Artillery re-armament in India have been sent Home to the Secretary of State.

RE-ARMAMENT OF NATIVE ARMY WITH MAGAZINE RIFLES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The re-armament of the Native Army with magazine rifles has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and funds are being provided to carry it out at once.

THE KOHAT PASS ROAD.

The Government of India have approved of the metalling of the Kohat Pass Road from Peshawar to Aima Chabutra and the work is to be proceeded with.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT BARSI.

THREE PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH.

BARSI, FEB. 20.

Early on Saturday morning, a disastrous fire attended with terrible results broke out in Barsi Town. The outbreak occurred in a house owned and occupied by Ramlingapa Tarmookhe, and situate at Kariana Road. The flames spread rapidly and the adjacent buildings became ignited and, owing to the scarcity of water, the fire was quickly beyond control. It ultimately spread and about twenty buildings wherein goods were deposited were razed to the ground. It is roughly calculated that damage to buildings and contents has been done to the extent of about Rs. 2,65,000. The properties were uninsured. Three persons were burnt to death, while others were seriously injured. Fortunately there was no wind blowing or the occurrence might have been even more serious.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

RANGOON, FEB. 26.

A fire broke out on the Burma Oil Company's steamer Kokini, loaded with bulk oil for Singapore. The fire did not reach the oil tanks, but destroyed the engine-room and the after part of the vessel. The cause of the fire is unknown. The vessel is a new one and this is her first cargo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day. The same Co.'s s.s. Victoria, also left for Colombo and Australia, at 10 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived her yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Candia (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived here on Sunday, the 25th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 20th instant, *via* Mombassa.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES AT KUSHK.

TROOPS IN BALUCHISTAN.

THE Calcutta correspondent of our local contemporary wiring yesterday, says:—Many combined circumstances go to show that mobilisation during spring for manœuvres in Baluchistan of a considerable body of troops of all arms is being arranged for. The "Bombay Gazette's" statement, that a second army corps has been ordered to concentrate on the Baluchistan frontier, is causing abnormal excitement here, but it is believed to be an exaggeration. Still there is something in the wind which is difficult of elucidation.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS (CLASS A) HANDICAP.

Result of the race sailed with handicap allowances in hand on Saturday last:—

Names of Boats.	H'dp	Entered by	Started at H m's	Order of Finish.
Melody	11	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 24	First
Chita	8	Mr E Comber	3 27	Second
Stella	Scr	Col H W B Boyd, I M S...	3 35	Third
Nanta	13	Mr G T W Oliver	3 22	Fourth
Mannikin	20	Officers, R A	3 15	Fifth

Course No. 16—10½ miles (Omitting Moorings Buoy), 1st prize won by Melody, by about a minute over the Chita, and 2nd prize won by Chita, by about a minute over the Stella.

There was no 'Tomtit,' class race, since 'Midget,' the only boat entered for the race did not not make a due start.

The Ship's boats handicap race this week will be held on Thursday, instead of Saturday. Entries will close at noon on Wednesday. Service rig and conditions. Start at 4 p.m. Course No. 2.

Entries for the Ladies' nomination handicap race (open to all Club yachts including Tomtits) for Cup presented by Hon Mr Louis P Russell, Vice Commodore, to be held to-day.

First group to start at 4 o'clock p.m.

Yacht's name.	Entered by	Nominated by
Pixie	Messrs E R Smitham and G E Howse	Mrs Cutbush
Midget	Officers, R A	Mrs Johnstone
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	Mrs Byrne

Second group to start at 4-30 p.m.

Turquoise	Mr E S Luard	Mrs Borton
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S...	Miss Bainbridge
Chita	Mr E Comber	....
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal	Mrs Playfair
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth...	Miss Forbes
Mannikin	Officers, R A	Mrs Paine

Course No. 14—viz., from Committee vessel round Tucker Beacon and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B' leaving both to port round middle ground buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 5-6 miles.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON HERAT.

THE CZAR DISAPPROVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Russian War Minister has elaborated a plan for seizing Herat, which the Military Council has approved; but the Czar has declined to sanction it, declaring his intention to maintain strict neutrality during the war.

A MUSCOVITE STATE PAPER.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN INDIAN INVASION.

A SENSATION is provided by "Black and White" in the shape of a report made by Russian officers to General Kuropotkin, the Tsar's Minister of War, with reference to a possible conquest of India. It is explained at the outset that the document has been obtained from some one engaged by the British authorities as a spy who, "for irrelevant reasons, has fallen into bad odour with his late employers." It is said to have been appropriated from a bureau in the Russian General Staff Office:—

The officers who drew up the report were Colonel Narasakol, Captain Markoff, Captain Krimtaski, and Vasiloff Kraskol, the secretary. In a covering letter to the Minister of War they explain that they received their instructions on May 20 last, and in accordance therewith they visited the British Asiatic frontier on all those points where it coincides with Russian interest. The letter concludes with the following paragraph:—"In submitting our report, we think it well to state, for the information of your Excellency, that we are unanimous in the conclusions arrived at, and have not the least doubt but that the invasion of India and the bringing of the millions who inhabit that country under the beneficent rule of his Imperial Majesty the Tsar are not only possible, but could be accomplished in a comparatively short space of time, the exact period requisite depending mainly on the moment chosen and the conditions of the season when the work is undertaken."

The report is divided under the following headings:—(1) The strength of the British frontier; (2) the military preparedness of Russia; (3) the local conditions of the country at various points; (4) the modus operandi; (5) the chances of success. The officers explain that, in the first instance, they went direct to Meshed in Persia. They remained in Persia until the middle of July, and reached Askabad on August 20. Then they proceeded to Kushk, and by easy stages to the valley of Herat, "and satisfied ourselves that our most recent reports respecting the strategic possibilities of that place are quite accurate." Returning to Kushk, and then sailing up the Oxus, the officers arrived at Kilif. "From Kilif we patrolled a considerable stretch of the frontier of 1887, and later wended our way to Balkh, and cross-country by Magar Sharif and Bamian to Kabul. The road is bad, and for an army impossible; but the anxieties of the road were recompensed by the welcome we received at the hands of his Majesty Abdur Rahman Khan, whose message of affection for his Majesty the Tsar we had the distinguished honour of forwarding direct. We remained in Kabul three weeks, and left on September 14 to spend a fortnight along the Chitral boundary, devoting ourselves rather to the people than to the conformation of the country, which was already well known to us."

RECEIVED WITH OPEN ARMS BY NATIVE CHIEFTAINS.

"We found throughout our tour of inspection," continue the officers, "that we were everywhere welcomed with open arms, and the various native chieftains vied with one another in their expressions of goodwill. To his Highness Abdur Rahman Khan, we feel, we owe especial gratitude for the pains taken to supply us with the latest information respecting the condition of the British outposts; and while guests at the Ameer's pavilion we were accorded opportunities of interviewing a number of the Afghan tribal leaders, from whom we derived much valuable information and several plans which it would be difficult to prize too highly. While the lesson taught by the information thus obtained does not encourage the belief that it would be feasible to make an impression on the Indian frontier by a "coup de main," it never-the-less enables us, as will be seen from the body of this report, to realize the utmost that could be brought against our advance, and affords ample information as to the nature of the country and the disposition of the people which could not have been otherwise obtained."

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH FRONTIER.

"In the interpretation of our mission, which was to report on the strength of the British frontier, we deemed it wise to interpret the words liberally, and in the result have surveyed both the British frontier proper—namely, the boundaries of British Baluchistan, the Punjab, and the delimitation between British India and the Native States of Chitral, Kashmir, and Ladak, and the political frontiers which mark the limitation of British influence beyond those regions, together with the frontiers of the Khanates of Afghanistan. It is usual, when speaking of the British sphere in Southern Asia, to include the country of Afghanistan within the phrase; but judging the situation by the light of our recent inspection, we feel justified in correcting this view. Not only is British influence waning in Afghanistan, but in the outlying districts of that country it has practically ceased to exist, and in its place—in Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, and the hither side of Badakshan—we found everywhere a strong and growing feeling of friendship towards us Russians, whose far-reaching reforms in Central Asia have taught the people of those parts to respect our power and admire our regime."

"The true frontier of British India affords an admirable example of the lack of foresight invariably exhibited by the English authorities. In the case of the Northern defences of that Empire, we find that the dominion administered has outgrown its frontier, and that instead of strengthening the latest extensions, as is always the first task undertaken in the case of a Russian expansion, the Indian Government rely on the natural features of the country for defence. The only portion of the Indian frontier proper which is adequately protected is that attained under the Treaty of Gandamak, which, from Peshawar on the north to the Kojak Pass on the south, is guarded by forts, in such a way as to secure the passes from invasion by an enemy. It is claimed by the English that this line is impregnable to any force which could be brought against it, and in face of the character of the country we are agreed that this claim may be taken as established so long as the British line of communications remains intact. . . . Speaking generally, it may be taken that the true British frontier is, in its southern portion, strongly protected by military works; while its northern is guarded by difficult passes, none of which lends itself to successful attack under existing conditions.

ENGLAND'S ANTAGONISM TO RUSSIA.

"Ever since England realized the persistent growth of the Tsar's Empire she has striven to check our natural development and to keep us at a distance. Whether this has been due to her recognition of the unalterable destiny of our country, or to a mistrust of her ability to keep us in check, is a matter of individual opinion; but the fact remains that England has never dared rely on the strength of her own frontier, and has hitherto succeeded in maintaining a tract of territory belonging to an independent ruler between her advanced posts and our own. Having hit on this ingenious but impracticable idea, the British have not hesitated to spend blood and money on the maintenance of the position they have brought about, and in their endeavours to prolong indefinitely the impossible situation they have already entered on two wars with Afghanistan. That they will care to repeat their experiences of 1842 and 1878 is extremely doubtful, and we are agreed that the measures which have been adopted by the Asiatic department during recent years have added such strength to our position on the Afghan frontier as to make hopeless any attempt on the part of England to delay the reaping of our just reward."

THE OUTCOME OF THE SURVEY.

"The outcome of our survey of the British frontiers is this: (*a*) That the line from Peshawar to Quetta, that facing the easiest approach to India from Trancaspia, must be regarded as impregnable to a frontal attack so long as it is held in force by the English. (*b*) That the remaining British boundaries can be crossed by small numbers of men—unencumbered by heavy transport. (*c*) That any portion of these frontiers can be "approached" with ease by large numbers of troops, provided our preparations are kept secret, so as to obviate any preparation on the part of the Indian Government."

THE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It appears that the question as to the best location of the "Research University" has not yet been fully decided. I wonder why it is not, and why it should not have been decided sooner. Is Bombay not rightly entitled to have such a University? I say, certainly and undoubtedly she is. In the first place she is the Centre of India, in the second, she is a great commercial as well as industrial and one of the most beautiful cities of India.

Do readers find any difficulty in forming their own judgment? I say they should not when they recollect the day of the departure of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who before leaving these beautiful shores said "After I shall reach my London home I shall ever with pride remember that I was a citizen of No Mean City."

I think the words of H. E. Lord Sandhurst would throw some light on the subject and draw the attention of the public in general and the Corporation in particular as to the best site for the Research University.—Yours, &c. R. D.

Bombay Feb. 26.

THE BATTLE OF MAJUBA HILL.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

TO-DAY is the nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill in which General Colley was killed and his forces defeated and which brought the last Transvaal War to a close. "Remember Majuba" was the cry which rang in the ears of British soldiers as each body of reinforcements set sail for the Cape. According to latest advices from the seat of the war the storm of Majuba hill has already been wiped off and after many reverses a final settlement of scores with the Transvaal is within measureable distance. To-day especially with news of the continued successes of our troops all round, an account of the battle of Majuba hill will be re-read with more than ordinary interest. The following is the narrative of the special correspondent of the *Standard*:—

Late on Feb. 26, Sir G. P. Colley with his staff, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, A. M. S., and Major Fraser, R. E., proceeded from the camp at Mount Prospect with twenty officers and 627 men of the 58th Regt., 3rd batt. 60th, 92nd, and the Naval Brigade to occupy the Majuba mountain, overlooking the enemy's position at Laing's Nek. On Sunday morning, Feb. 27, about seven o'clock, the Boers attacked. Satisfactory reports were signalled back to camp from the general up to 11 a.m. About one the firing increased, and at 1-30 p.m., it was evident from the camp that a sudden change had occurred in the position of affairs. Great confusion was observed on the hill, and by 2-20 it was only too clear that we had lost the hill, and that our men were retiring under a heavy fire. Sir George Colley was killed. The strength of the column amounted to about six hundred, all told, belonging to the 58th, 60th, 92nd, and Naval Brigade. The night was dark, and the march across an unknown country, toilsome in the extreme. We first made our way over the comparatively level ground to the foot of the main range of hills, but there our difficulties began. In many cases the ascents were absolutely precipitous, and wherever there was footing for them huge boulders and loose stones, which rolled down when touched covered the ground. When, after immense labour and no slight danger we reached the top, it was only to find that after a short time we had to descend again. Our native guide kept steadily forward; had it not been for him we should never have reached our destination. The task would have been exhausting for an unencumbered man, but to troops carrying their arms, eighty rounds of ammunition, water bottles, and three days' provision, it was painful in the extreme. Daylight was breaking when we approached the hill which was the object of our expedition. We had started at ten o'clock, and had been more than six hours in accomplishing a distance which, as the crow flies, was little over four miles. We had, of course, made a great detour so as to reach the position from its rear, and so avoid giving the alarm to any outlying posts the Boers might have thrown out in front of their line of position. At a commanding point on the hill we left two hundred of our force to keep open our communication with the camp. They were ordered to set about entrenching themselves at once. When we gained the summit of the eminence we looked down upon the long line of Boer entrenchments, stretching from a point immediately below us to the Buffalo River. So far our success had been complete. It was clear that our occupation of the hill rendered the Boer position absolutely untenable, as we took their whole entrenchments in reserve. Our own camp, although four miles away, looked quite close, for we were at an elevation of two thousand five hundred feet about it. The enemy's principal laager was about two thousand yards away. The position we had secured was undoubtedly one of immense natural strength. On the summit was a plateau, so that all the troops not actually engaged in repelling assaults could lie down perfectly secure from fire from below. For an hour the greater part of the troops rested, a portion, however, helping the sailors, who had not, so far, been able to get the Gatling gun up the hill. At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines, but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out towards the hill, upon which they evidently intended to take their stand. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them, and our presence was for the first time discovered. The sound of our guns was heard at the Dutch laager, and

THE WHOLE SCENE CHANGED AS IF BY MAGIC.

In place of a few scattered figures, there appeared on the scene swarms of men rushing hither and thither, some rush to their horses, others to the waggons, and the work of inspanning the oxen and preparing for an instant retreat began at once. When the first panic abated it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command. The greater portion of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us, but the work of preparing for a retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued untill all the waggons were inspanned and ready to move away; some, indeed, at once began to withdraw. At about seven o'clock the Boer opened fire, and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident, and I do not think that the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to any one. From seven to eleven the Boers lying all round the hill maintained a constant fire. Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying, were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this, there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed to take an occasional shot; and, accurate as was the enemy's shooting, up to eleven o'clock we had but five casualties. Commander Romilly was dangerously wounded as he was standing close to General Colley; he was struck by a ball fired from a long distance, as he was out of the line of fire from the Boers below. Four of the 92nd were slightly wounded. Twenty men of this regiment under Lieutenant Hamilton, held the point which was most threatened by the Boers. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of these Highlanders. They kept well under cover, and, although they fired but seldom, they killed eight or ten of the Boers who showed themselves from behind cover. So far

OUR POSITION APPEARED PERFECTLY SAFE.

The Boers had, indeed, got between us and the camp; but we had three days' provisions, and could hold out until the reinforcements came up. Our casualties were, with the exception of that of Commander Romilly, few and unimportant, and all were perfectly confident of the result. From eleven to twelve the enemy's fire continued as hot but as harmless as before; between twelve and one it slackened, and it seemed as if the Boers were drawing off. This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as we afterwards learned, very strongly reinforcing his fighting line, in preparation for an assault; and shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This position may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin, and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants. The Boers with shouts of triumph swarmed up the sides of the hill and made several desparate attempts to carry the position with a rush; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the *melee*, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily and trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers. At last the Boers who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made

A TREMENDOUS RUSH

at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and were the numbers of the defenders were comparatively small. They burst through the defenders, poured in over the edge of the basin, and our position was lost. The main line of our defenders, their flank turned, and taken in reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavour to form and rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush with the Boers close behind; the roar of fire, the whistling of the bullets, the yells of the enemy made up a din which seemed infernal. Around, men were falling; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing overme at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill. Upon trying to rise, I was taken prisoner, and led away. On the hill I found the body of General Colley shot through the head. What others were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners I cannot as yet say, but fear that our loss both in officers and men is very severe. Many are still missing, but probably some may turn up during the night, having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hills till the darkness fell. Talking with me they ascribed their victories not to their arms or bravery, but to

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THEIR CAUSE.

As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried by sheer fighting a position which the General himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done—so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when they made this rush they had effected no progess whatever; a few only of our men had been engaged; the casualities were trifling in the extreme. A few minutes later they had the crest of the hill, and our men were defending the natural basin in which they had been lying in apparent security. The main body of troops in the hollow were too far away from the men outlying round the edge of the crest to aid them when the all important moment came. The men of the first line were lying ten paces apart, too far for them to give confidence to each other when the Boers pressed closely up. The support ordered out from the main body did not come up promptly, and had not taken their place in the front line when the enemy appeared on the crest of the hill. Then, instead of dashing forward and trying to drive them back before the position was irrevocably lost, they fell back on the main body. After this our men in the depression were the centre of a circle of fire. They did not see a foe but simply blazed away over the edge; many were shot as they lifted their heads to fire. Then the Boers gathering in a mass unobserved, made a rush at a weakly guarded point, and all was over save flight. The general remark is that our men seemed absolutely bewildered with the suddeness of the whole affair. As to the faultiness of the arrangements for defence there is but one opinion.

JOUBERT'S VIEWS.

Joubert complained of General Colley having undertaken the movement which brought about the battle. Peace negotiations were proceeding and he did not therefore look for a hostile movement. Joubert went on to say that the Transvaal was prepared to treat for peace, but that this could only be made on the basis of liberty. He and their Ministers meant to do what was right and just, but that the English officials and army Commanders worked for their own ends and wilfully misrepresented facts. Hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by the feeling that it was hopeless to look for justice. England was fighting now for honour and for domination; the Boers for liberty for which they were prepared to die. The God of Battles was with them; their total loss in the capture of the strong position of Majuba and the rout of the British troops was, he said one killed and five wounded.

SIR GEORGE COLLEY'S CHIVALRY.

The incidents of Sir George Colley's death were as heroic as the words which he uttered only a few days before it were chivalrous. On that disastrous Sunday, when he and so many of our brave soldiers fell, he was last seen by one correspondent "coolly facing the deadly fire that poured from all sides on his little band of flying and wounded men . . . his face to the foe." Whatever his defects as a leader, no braver or more chivalrous soldier ever died in his country's service. Of his chivalry towards the Boers we all now know something. No wonder that on gathering round his corpse, they took off their hats to it. They too may have good reason to deplore the death of so generous a foe. But the inherent chivalry of the man never, perhaps, came out so brightly as in the words of his address to his troops after the repulse at Laings Nek. "I wish every one present," he said, "to understand that the entire blame of to-day's repulse rests on me, and not on any of you. I congratulate the 58th Regiment on the brave and noble manner in which they fought."

INDIAN NATIVES AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Calcutta correspondent of a prominent Berlin journal, who doubts the loyalty of the Indian people, must surely be one of those who have eyes to see and ears to hear and yet will not see and hear. It cannot be anything but malice that makes him overlook the spontaneous and unsolicited demonstration of loyalty made by the natives on the occasion of this war. In the interests of humanity and of civilization, all the natives of India should and do hope that the British arms may soon be victorious in South Africa. Wherever the English have gone, they have treated the natives with justice and mercy, making allowances for human nature we may say, even with equality and working on the line of least resistance have introduced civilization. The Boers, on the other hand, have always treated the natives with great cruelty and barbarity.

When the British annexed the Transvaal in 1877, there were great rejoicings amongst the natives of the Transvaal who were the original owners of the country, and who outnumber the White settlers in proportion of twenty to one; and when in 1881, Mr. Gladstone, yielding to the coercion of the Radicals, ceded back the Transvaal to the Boers, the natives with one voice, protested against the measure, since they found the British rule ever so much more just and merciful than that of the Boers.

Those, Sir, who assert that there is no good *casus belli* between the British and the Boers seem to forget among other things the treatment which the Boers have given to the British Indian subjects of her Majesty the Queen. The Boers seem to think that dark men have neither rights nor feelings.

If, on the other hand, we want to see the way in which the British have treated the natives wherever they have gone, we have only to turn to India. See how much the British have done for the people of India. They have given them education, physical, intellectual and political emancipation, peace, security of life and property, religious toleration, freedom of speech and thought, have introduced railways and new industries and manufactures into their country, and increased its trade, commerce and material prosperity, have abolished many savage customs, stopped the inroads of the Mahomedan barbarians from the north, prevented religious wars between the Hindus and the Mahomadans, and are on the fair way of making India a homogeneous whole.

Out of gratitude, therefore, to the British and in the interests of civilization, let us hope that they may succeed in vanquishing the Boers before long.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGEER R. VAKHARIA.

Broach, Feb. 23.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISER AT BUNDER ABBAS.

The s. s. Simla, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, which arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 22nd instant, with the mails from the Persian Gulf and Karachi, brought the news that while she was at Bunder Abbas on the 15th February, a Russian Cruiser was lying off the port about a couple of miles from the shore. H. M. S. Pomone was at anchor close by the Russian vessel. There appears to have been bazaar talk at Bunder Abbas that a Russian fleet was expected in Persian Gulf, but there is no foundation for the rumour. There is, however, a talk in some circles of another Russian cruiser being expected shortly, and also a Russian coaling boat, which proceeds first to Bunder Abbas and then comes on to Bombay. While at anchor at Bunder Abbas some of the officers of the Russian cruiser came on board the s. s. Simla and posted letters addressed to Singapore, Crete and St. Petersburg and to different Russian consuls. They stayed only for a few minutes. A couple of them were able to speak English, but in their brief conversation they did not state the reason of their presence in Persian waters. A telegram was despatched from Jask to the Government of India conveying the news of the arrival of the Russian cruiser at Bunder Abbas.

SALSETTE BUILDING FINES.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Revenue Department under date Bombay Castle, 22nd February, to Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, Esquire, and others, inhabitants of Bombay and Salsette, who addressed Government on the above subject:—

Gentlemen,—With reference to your memorial, dated 28th November 1899, I am directed to inform you that Government have issued orders whereby in the localities mentioned in the memorial, fines will be abolished and a special assessment levied proportioned strictly to the market value of the land, which it may be proposed to appropriate to building purposes, with leases for a considerable term of years. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that these orders will give satisfaction to all reasonable claims of the persons whom the memorialists represent. It is observed, however, that several of the signatories to the memorial are capitalists, desirous presumably of investing considerable sums in building land, and not the residents of moderate means and small requirements, whose claims on the consideration of Government are urged in the memorial. In localities such as those mentioned there has been upto the present no evidence placed before the Government to show that the existing rules, whatever their defects, have discouraged building in the suburbs of Bombay. Government can hold out no hopes of reducing their demands to so low a pitch as would be represented by a premium of no more than Rs. 200 per acre.

The memorialists must be ready to pay to Government, as they would without demur to any private vendor the full market value of the properties which they desire to acquire, and cannot expect that the value of the unearned increment in land which for building purposes has of recent years largely increased should be sacrificed in favour either of capitalist investors, or of the occupants who hold their land at an assessment based solely on its value for agricultural purposes.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. M. T. JACKSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

FANCY FETE FOR THE FAMINE FUND.

MRS. NUGENT is most grateful for the handsome contributions she has already received from her friends, both English and Native, for her stall at the Fancy Fete, on behalf of the Bombay Famine Fund, and hopes that others will kindly follow their good example in giving her further help.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES FROM THE 'VARSITIES.

THE HUNTING FIELD

THE MILITARY RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

GOOD sport has been obtained with most packs of late, and several runs of exceptional excellence have been recorded. That with the Earl of Harrington's hounds certainly has not been equalled this season, whether for distance or severity of pace. From the find at Ruddington Hall to Holwell Mouth, where the run ended, is a distance as the crow flies of fifteen miles, and as hounds travelled it must have been quite twenty; the time was one hour and fifty minutes. The ground has become very deep and holding with the persistent wet weather, and men whose studs are limited have not been able to see so much of hounds when running as they would desire. Countries continue to fall vacant, and the list of masters of hounds who are proceeding to South Africa grows apace. Mr. Selwyn, who only assumed charge of the Dulverton foxhounds this season, holds a command in the Worcester detachment of the Yeomanry and will soon be leaving for the front. "Land and Water" is first in the field with the information that a change is impending in the Pytchley country. If the news be true it will be received with widespread regret, for Mr. Wroughton, who has held office for the last six years, is much liked in the neighbourhood. Mr. P. de Casenove, master of the Wilton, has intimated his intention to retire at the end of the season, and it is rumoured that Mr. Galopin will succeed him.

Hunted foxes have been killed in all manner of queer places—in a lady's drawing-room, in cottages and buildings of various kinds. But it is doubtful if a fox had ever been killed in a church in the presence of the congregation until the other day when the Quorn hounds pursued one into Broughton Astley Church. The huntsman was quickly on the spot and

larly together several weeks ago. Another thing, the continual shifting of his men to different positions in the field is enough to demoralise any team. Exactly why Morgan Owen,—admittedly the best "half" at either 'Varsity at least—should be playing centre forward, for instance, is one of those things no "fellah" can understand. This glorious uncertainty as to where you are going to play, and whether you are going to play at all, is not conducive to class prowess. Perhaps—as in the case of Mr. Baps the dancing master in "Dombay and Son"—one will be "damned for one's impudence" in speaking so frankly, but that matters little. A really fine lot of Association players at Oxford have been wasted this year and on account of this shilly-shallying sort of procedure.

Mr. J. H. Saunders, the honorary secretary of the Army Racquet Championship Competition, says that, in consequence of the war in South Africa, this year's competition has been postponed. The decision of the committee of Prince's, who instituted the competition, and are the donors of the handsome challenge cup which accompanies the championship, will not come as a surprise to the followers of military racquets, for the current Army List reveals the fact that nearly every branch of the service, as regards its racquet players, is now represented in South Africa. Among the patrons who were all racquet players in their day, and who are now at the seat of war, are Lord Roberts, Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Methuen, Sir George White, Sir W. Gatacre, and Sir F. Forestier-Walker; and the stewards at the front are Colonel Thomas Calley, of the 1st Life Guards, Major Hon. A. Henniker-Major and Major F. I. Maxse, of the Coldstream Guards. Last year's winners and defenders of the title, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) and the 12th (Royal) Lancers, besides many other regiments which have been identified with the competition, are serving in South Africa; and the names of Colonel James Spens, Major J. C. B. Eastwood, Captain Eustace Crawley, Colonel A. W. Thorneycroft (of Mounted Infantry fame), Lieutenant G. J. Trotter, Lieutenant J. Leader, Lieutenant Hon. Reginald Ward, Lieutenant M. McConaghey, and Lieutenant Miles Tristam (the latter two are now prisoners in the hands of the Boers), recalls to the memory many a stubbornly contested fight during the famous Military week at Prince's.

At Richmond on Saturday the English Fifteen gained a well deserved victory over Ireland after a rather exciting game. This was distinctly meritorious, especially as the English team cannot be said to have been quite representative. Bunting's inclusion in the three-quarter line would have made that department a great deal more formidable; and after Luxmoore's recent performances he should not have been left out of the pack. But still, taken as a whole, the team chosen by the Selection Committee was in every way admirable; and its win, coming as it did at a time when people were inclined to depreciate English Rugby football, was more than welcome. For the English team Gordon-Smith, Taylor, and Gamlin were the best of the outsides; and out of a good pack the Cambridge contingent and Shooter were the most prominent; whilst Magee for the Irishmen played his usual sterling game. Soon after the opening the exchanges, superior weight of the English pack soon asserted itself; but early in the game, after the breaking up of one of the scrums, the Irish forwards looked like coming away, but were stopped by a good kick from Marsden. In the ensuing scrum the Englishmen had the best of it, and took the ball almost to the goal line. Here, however, the game did not stay long. The Irishmen forced Nicholson into touch, and then by some clever work on the part of their forwards the ball was taken back to mid-field. Some blunders in the English passing left in the Irishmen, who reach the English "25." Marquis relieved with a kick, and Gordon-Smith, following up, tackled Allison before he could get in his kick. The Irishmen again broke away, but were ruled "off side." The penalty kick did the home team no good, and Gamlin, making his one mistake in not gathering the ball nearly let the Irishmen in. Taylor here saved. Some scrums followed in the home "25," after a good kick by Magee. Reid then nearly scored, and directly afterwards Allison picking up the ball dropped a good goal. On resuming play, the Irish backs had a bout of passing, which gained no ground. The English pack then took the ball into the Irish "25." The Englishmen should now have scored, but some faulty passing by Gordon-Smith spoilt their chance. A minute later, however, Gordon Smith, retrieving his blunder, dropped a good goal.

The score now was four points each. After the kick-off, Gordon Smith stopped some Irish rushes, and then some faulty English passing threw away a good chance of scoring. Soon after this Bell, breaking away from a scrum in beautiful style, dribbled the ball right down the field, and kicking past O'Brien-Butler, Robinson, aided by his great pace, rushed up and fell on the ball, scoring a try which Alexander failed to convert. Shortly after the resumption of play Ferris got the ball out to his three-quarters, but a good chance of scoring was spoilt by a knock-on. Just before half-time Gamlin had to touch down. The interval being over the Irishmen at first did all the pressing; and it seemed as if the home pack was almost "done." Danger, however, was averted temporarily by Gamlin; but the Irishmen would not be denied, and returning to the attack, they were only prevented from scoring by Robinson, who kicked the ball "dead." After the "five yard" scrum, the English forwards broke away, but the Irishmen soon renewed the pressure. Some hard scrums followed, the Englishmen having the best of matters. Then Gamlin had to kick "dead" again. After some even play Marquis got the ball out to Taylor, who, making a brilliant opening, enlabled Gordon-Smith to score in between the posts. Alexander converted. Soon after this Gamlin had a magnificent drop at goal from near the half-way line, which only just went wide. Then Taylor had a shot at goal from a penalty kick. This was also unsuccessful. The Irish team was now a beaten one, and after a pretty piece of passing which travelled all along the line, Robinson scored wide out. This try was not converted. The English then kept up the pressure until the whistle blew for time, leaving the home team successful by the very good margin of one goal one dropped goal and two tries to a dropped goal.

Under Association rules Scotland defeated Wales somewhat easily at Aberdeen on Saturday by five goals to two. For the most part the Scots were excellent in defence, Smith, Irons, and Robertson being particularly good, but try as they would the Welshmen could not save themselves from defeat.

The last match in the first round of the English Association Cup Competition was played on Monday. The Blackburn Rovers met Portsmouth for the third time, and on this occasion the Rovers easily proved successful by five goals to nothing. From the outset the game was hotly contested. Unfortunately Portsmouth lost the services of Struthers, who was injured. After this Blackburn scored for the Rovers, and Hulse in the second half got two points. Then Blackburn added a further goal, and just before the close scored again.

Oxford University were beaten under Association rules by Tottenham Hotspur yesterday by six goals to nil. The University captain—E. M. Jameson—and R. E. Foster were away, and Dickinson, who took Foster's place, was injured and left the field soon after change of ends. Allowing for their being handicapped in these various ways, Oxford were outclassed, and but for the admirable goalkeeping of Wilkinson a very big score would have been run up against them.

Further progress was made with the competition for the League Championship on Saturday. No startling results were arrived at in the eight decided games, but Sheffield United showed further signs of the deterioration which has marked their form since Christmas, and at Bramall Lane could only draw with Notts County, Aston Villa, on the other hand, snatched a victory from Derby County in the last few minutes, and as a consequence are now only one point behind the Sheffild club, who, however, have the advantage of having one more fixture to fulfil. Liverpool and Preston North End won their matches against the Blackburn Rovers and West Bromwich A bion respectively. Burnley defeated Everton by three goals to one, and Newcastle United overthrew Bury by two goals to one. The match between Notts Forest and Sunderland was abandoned owing to the snowstorm.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of fil Tobacconists.

RAILWAY SERVANTS AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

THE following is the text of a memorial of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, Limited, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of its Members on the Subordinate Staff of the Indian Railways:—

Respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists are employes in the subordinate departments of the various railway systems in India, and have decided upon approaching your Excellency in what they honestly assume to be a matter of the utmost importance as affecting the present and future welfare of themselves and of their children. It is with feelings akin to dismay that your memorialists have learnt that your Lordship's Government have thought it necessary to call upon the Agents and Managers of Indian Railways to favour it with their views on the desirability of stablishing a scheme for training soldiers as station-masters, drivers, firemen, guards, and the like, with a view to forming a "reserve of men instructed in railway work, whose services might be available in case of emergency."

Your memorialists are not aware to what class of emergencies reference is made by Government, and in view of which the proposed measure is contemplated, and in the absence of such knowledge they are compelled to assume that the measure is directed against labour in its possible conflict with capital.

Assuming such to be the real object of the proposed measure, your memorialists beg respectfully to submit that such a measure would be unique in the annals of a civilized and free government, and would amount to a serious and paralysing restraint upon labour in all its effective efforts to secure its just rights as against organised, and in consequence more or less irresponsible, Capital. It cannot be, your memorialists conceive, that Government really believe in any widespread danger to the country from any united action on the part of the subordinate railway services.

Again, your Lordship is respectfully reminded that such an innovation is unknown in the parent-country, and it is possible, if not more than probable, that a scheme as that suggested would be strenuously resisted not only by the labouring classes, but likewise by politicians of various shades of opinion, there, as one calculated to menace and deprive a large and deserving section of the civil population of their means of a livelihood, and it would not be difficult to predict the inevitable results which would follow such an innovation. One of the most important would be to cause a feeling of dislike against the military population on the part of the civil. Further, it would encourage employers of labour to enforce reductions in wage, from time to time, till the lowest minimum wage was attained, thus making harder the lives of employes and their innocent dependants, which in a large measure is hard even under existing circumstances. It would also encourage them—railway managements especially—to anticipate and depend upon military intervention in case of aggravated disputes between employers and employes, thus depriving the latter of all claims to a just and impartial hearing on their just rights and privileges as men and workers, and encouraging instead oppression, illiberality, and the sweating process for free and independent labour on the basis of a fair wage for a fair day's work. Carefully weighing

THE POSSIBLE ADVANTAGES

which may accrue from the proposed scheme against the inevitable disadvantages which must follow such an unprecedented innovation, irrespective of the suffering which must eventually result therefrom to thousands of European and Eurasian homes, it is confidently anticipated that your Lordship's known interest in, and kindly sympathy for, those classes will induce your Lordship to pause before countenancing any such scheme. The lowness of the wages now prevalent in many parts of this land on railway systems, State and private, is painfully distressing to note, and it is not unreasonable to fear that those in authority and who calculate on further reductions in time, regardless of the fact that the cost of living has already increased 50 per cent., and that there is a tendency to a still greater increase, would be enabled to effect their object the more easily and certainly with the help of the Reserve contemplated.

Your Lordship, it is widely believed, has no intention to cheapen labour for the benefit of, or put it against, capital, but your Lordship is respectfully reminded that the proposed scheme would be certain to bring this about, and it is somewhat difficult to realise that the soldier who has chosen his profession, and is in the country for a definite purpose, is to be given the opportunity to contend with the civil element in the labour market which is outside his original profession, and thus disturb that market in preference to affording it his protection, and ensure a reduction of wage for the benefit of capitalists, who will have his support, to which labour has an equal claim when circumstances justify that claim. Furthermore, the scheme will involve a larger outlay, for the soldier during his apprenticeship will have to be provided with quarters, &c., and eventually draw two salaries, military and civil.

To turn to the strikes in India, on the G. I. P. and B.M. Railways, it is a commonly admitted fact that these were the result of the unjust and oppressive acts of officials who turned a deaf ear to the reasonable grievances of their men; grievances resulting from rules which, while lowering wage, abolished allowances and privileges which they had hitherto unhinderingly enjoyed, an intention to compel men to sign away all that would make life even bearable and labour a pleasure as much as a duty; and increasing their duties, responsibilities, and hours of work with no proportionate remuneration. These are not far-fetched theories but absolute facts which can be proved.

APPEALS, FREQUENTLY SUBMITTED,

were treated with silence. Your Lordship and the Government of India are not expected to be aware of the internal economy of Railway managements and the measures resorted to by district and other subordinate officials, with the connivance, presumably, or indirect support, of heads of departments to ensure a system of fear and slavery among all classes of working men, any spirit of independence being crushed by any and every means, regardless of all good principles.

It would be too long and tedious to your Lordship for your memorialists to particularise matters, but that discontent is general, and the causes which have occasioned and are occasioning such can be ascertained is beyond doubt, and an impartial commission composed of an equal number of representatives of Government, of the railway service, and of working-men would speedily discover this. Such commission your memorialists would take this occasion to urge upon your Lordship's Government to appoint, if, as we believe, Government are disposed to reach the root of the matter, and introduce remedial measures.

It is true, as Col. Brackenbury, R. E., late Manager, N.-W. Railway, declared in reply to a memorial of the staff, "That every State Railway employee has the right to appeal to the heads of his Department, and thence to the Manager of the Railway and eventually to the Government of India." (No. 221 Loco., dated 19th March, 1898.) But this is true only in theory, for, unfortunately, it is given no practical effect to consequent on officials being given a latitude in regard to disposal of appeals which they exercise, and which they are unhappily not slow to use to the advantage of their departments and against the appellants. Your memorialists venture to assure Government, that if all the appeals made to railway administrations reach Government, they would on the whole disclose a condition of affairs which Government would hold unjustifiable. Reverting again to the desirability expressed by your Lordship's Government to train soldiers in railway work, your memorialists would respectfully inquire if there are signs of

INTERNAL DISORDER

within the purview of your Lordship's Government which makes such a scheme necessary. Government archives will incontrovertibly indicate that so far as the European and Eurasian working classes are in question, and your memorialists venture to add the majority of native working-men also, they have proved their loyalty to, and zeal in, and for Her Majesty's Government and Throne, and your memorialists are confident that should circumstances arise, they will continue to evince the same feelings. That strikes are possible no one will deny on a clear study of the history of those which have occurred, but such are avoidable if officials will but consider the rights and privileges railway working-men have a claim to, and which may be made grantable with very little, if any, additional cost to employers, who misconstrue the principles of true economy and enforce measures which can only be described as arbitrary and totally at variance with the principles of English justice. If, on the other hand, these soldier-railwaymen are being trained for use in times of war and military emergencies, and if your Lordship will deign to give them that assurance, your Memorialists have nothing whatever to urge against such a scheme and will give your Lordship's Government every assistance in carrying it out.

But if otherwise, your memorialists would respectfully submit that your Lordship's Government do not resort to such measures as commend themselves to Railway Managements and Officials, and believe that if economical schemes as are common to such managements were first submitted to your Lordship's Government, it would declare them to be what in practice they have proved to be inequitable and unjust, and a mare venture to profit at another's expense whatever be the hardships entailed on those under its operation.

It would be an advance if your Lordship's Government could see its way to the formation of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, composed of representatives from both sides for cases of dispute between employer and employes; such Boards, your memorialists respectfuly observe would be of incalculable benefit to both parties, and preclude the possibility of extreme measures on either side. In this connection your memorialists would respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to 35 and 36 Vict., Ch. 46, the Arbitration Act, 1872, and also to the Conciliation Act of 1896. The institution of a body vested with authority and privileges similar to the Board of Trade in England would also be found of incalculable utility. Your memorialists would further venture to submit that a Code of Rules for every Railway, giving the scale of wage, allowances, etc., to subordinates of the several departments (copies of which may be had by each employe) would be a great boon to the staff, and

AVOID THE CONSTANT CHANGES

launched out by independent officials, without regard to the feelings of necessities of the men, officials, who seemingly have nothing else to do but plan schemes to the detriment, material and physical, of their subordinates. Such a Code would obviate all disputes, and the men would know what their prospects and privileges were. The D. P. W. Code applies to States Railways, and though the Government is liberal and desires to be liberal in its treatment of employes on these systems, managements and officials treat it as a dead letter by substituting intentionally their own laws, rates of wages, etc., and thus deprive the labourer of his dues, be his claim what it may. These are serious charges, but your Lordship may rest assured your memorialists admit their gravity, and they can be proven. On the North-Western Railway at the present day, European and Eurasian Fire-men are paid Annas 8-12 and Rs. 1 per day, while Soldiers under training receive Rs. 40 per month—these differences in wage forcibly indicate the feelings with which the management view the Civil and Military elements respectively.

On the East Coast Railway the maximum and minimum pay of guards, senior, is Rs. 60, junior Rs. 40, and underguards, senior, Rs. 30, junior Rs. 25, respectively. The D. P. W. Code, Chapter VIII, para. 4, limits the maximum to Rs. 120; the contrast needs no comment, beyond the fact that the 50 per cent. reduction is due to the discretionary powers vested in managements of the just exercise of which your Lordship is a better judge.

These are State-controlled systems, and as there is no limit to revision on the score of economy, it is possible the future will develop further reductions so far as the Civil element is concerned, to which encouragement is given by the intentions of your Lordship's Government, which practically amounts to pauperising that element in favour of the soldiers. And your memorialists would respectfully submit that to this

CONSTANTLY RECURRING REDUCTION

in wage and deprivation of privileges, may be debitted the depletion of European and Eurasian drivers on the N.-W. Railway, who in 1893 numbered about 500, but do not now exceed about 270, and also that the better class of native drivers have left; it is not impossible, therefore, under these conditions to anticipate a collapse in case of another strain on the line similar to that occasioned by the late North-West Frontier War.

On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, also a State line worked by a Company, the management has since July 1898 introduced a new form of agreement justly characterized by a leading English journal as of a most oppressive and inequitable character and one which materially curtails the earnings of the men and places them completely under the thumb of the Company.

These are but bare allusions to a state of things on Indian railways, which only a Commission appointed by your Lordship will disclose in its true colours. This plan, your memorialists would respectfully remind your Lordship, is tantamount to declaring that your Lordship's Government do not keep faith, and that rules framed for the guidance of Government officials can be altered to suit the ideas of any and every management, who declare they are better judges of what may or may not be allowed working-men, thus stultifying the rules of the supreme authority. It places your Lordship's

GOVERNMENT IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

And one scarcely in keeping with the traditions and principles of a good government. In conclusion, your memorialists respectfully beg your Lordship's kind consideration of the foregoing, which, your memorialists submit they haveno alternative but to draw redress on your Lordship's attention to, for appeals for any important matter merit no attention from the officials concerned, and if your Lordship is desirous of having typical cases in their entirety, your Memorialists will be glad to furnish such from the offices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, Limited, for consideration and in support of what they have stated.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

By order and on behalf of the executive committee and of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, Ld.,

J. M. BALFOUR, General Secretary,
Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, Ld.

MAHUVA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Mahuva Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon at its old office, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Shapurjee Burjorji Bharucha, presiding. The following liquidators' report was read to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your liquidators beg to submit herewith an account of the liquidation of your Company made up to date. Your liquidators beg to mention that they have sold your Company's Mahuva and Dhorgar factories, including building, machinery and stores. The former to Messrs. the Mahuva Press Co., Ld. and the latter to one Mr. Karim Ramji for the sum of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 6,750 respectively. The liquidators regret that the amount of Rs. 23,750 realised by the sale of the Company's properties has not even been sufficient to meet the Company's liabilities. From the account of the Company made up to the 28th September 1898, which is annexed with that of the liquidators you will see that sums of Rs. 28,236-11-9 and Rs. 3,476-10-6 were due to Mr. Jehangheer Hormusji and Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy and Co. respectively. It will be seen from liquidators' account that the latter creditor, having first lien on the Company's properties, has been paid fully, whereas the former has been paid only Rs 15,932-8-4 against his claim of Rs. 38,233-11-9. Under the circumstaces your liquidators are sorry to state that there remains no balance for distribution to the shareholders.

The above report together with the audited account made up to date, was adopted. A vote of thanks having been accorded to the liquidators and to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	9	72
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pannswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	16	62
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	16	36
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	19	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	7	29
G Mahim and Worlee	3	2	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	50	71
Total	107	121	394
Total plague deaths to date	67,082	57,951	
Same date last year	152	142	321

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	23
Deaths	31

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths	1

The following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated the 24th instant, is published:—Rules of Venice Convention imposed against vessels which left Aden after 17th instant."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

PAPER BY MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P.

ON the 8th instant, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M P., read a paper on "New Projects of Railway Communication with India" before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. In the course of this he said:—

The possession of the trade of India has been, from time immemorial, one of the chief causes of rivalry among the States of the Western World, and one of the most powerful influences in promoting the growth of nations in prosperity and wealth. While yet the arts and industry of Europe were only in a rudimentary stage and barely yielded enough return to provide for the actual need of man, India was already the home of a highly-refined and luxurious civilisation. Her fertile soil and ingenious and patient people produced a superabundance, not only of all those fruits of the earth which flourish in a tropical climate, but of all the most exquisite fabrics which human skill and taste can devise, so that India, besides maintaining her own population, could spare for export to foreign countries a large margin of articles of merchandise minister ing to the comfort and enjoyment of civilised life. This commerce was either carried across the Indian Ocean and up the Red Sea in ships manned by the bold and daring Arab sailors, whose descendants on the Western coast of India are the lascars of our own day, or they were transported in caravans consisting of thousands of camels, which traversed by well-guarded roads from one well-appointed waiting-place to another, the whole Asiatic continent, and, passing through a long chain of thickly-populated and flourishing monarchies, exchanged their goods in the cities and Colonies with which the coasts of the Levant and the Black Sea were studded. The variety, extent, and opulence of this commerce can hardly be appreciated unless we remember that the great continent of Asia had been, for thousands of years before the Christian era, and continued to be for at least a thousand years after that date, a region inhabited by a dense population who practised the arts of peace more than those of war. The beneficent commerce of the overland or caravan routes through Asia was overthrown by the Tartar conquests of the 15th century, which depopulatad vast regions of the continent, extinguished industry and order, and transformed the seats of mighty empires into haunts of desolation and anarchy. But, in the ame century, Providences, working in its own mysterious way, opened a new route to India, that by the Cape of Good Hope, by which the commerce of the East with Europe could be securely and profitably carried on without the risk of disturbance from the wars that shook the continent of Asia. From that time onwards the riches of India have been the prize of the strongest among the maritime Powers of Europe. England successively defeated all her rivals—Portuguese, Dutch, and French—and gathered into her own hands the whole trade of the East, including not only India but China, where our commerce gained a foothold largely through military enterprises undertaken from India.

A NEW COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION.

Now, it would appear that a new economical and commercial revolution is impending, and that maritime commerce is threatened with serious competition from the new trans-continental railways which Russia, in particular, is constructing with so much energy and foresight in Asia. The line acro ss Siberia has already been carried, with only a break at Lake Baikal, as far as the commencement of the navigable waterway to Vladivostock, and, before five years more have elapsed, it is probable that direct communication will have been established between Moscow and Pekin and the Chinese capital brought within a week's journey of Europe. This immense change will breathe fresh life into the dry bones of Asia, and cannot but revive the great overland trade which had fallen for so many centuries into quietude. Russian and German commercial travellers will swarm into the industrial districts of the Chinese Empire, delighted at being set free from the long and toilsome sea journey, and bringing goods with them for exchange against silk and tea, and gradually it will be found that Chinese commodities brought by this route will supply the wants of all Asia, and of Europe, as far at least as the latitude of Berlin and Vienna. But what interests us to-day is the knowledge that the projects of the Russian Emperor do not stop short with the completion of the Siberian Railway. A branch from the main line has been projected and surveyed which extends from Orenburg to Samarcand. This will complete, by a junction with the Transcaspian Railway, the iron girdle with which all Central Asia will be embraced by Russia and a vast region of fertile soil restored to civilisation. Moreover, it will bring the famous birthpiace of Tamerlane within six days' unbroken land communication with Calais, and offer a tempting opportunity for the further progress of the railway through Afghanistan to Peshwar, and that linking-up of the Russian and Indian railway systems which would reduce to nine days the journey from London to Calcutta, and would confer incalculable benefits upon the whole of the East. It needs nothing more than the construction of a very few miles through the passes of the Hindoo Khoosh and the Himalayas, and this would be an easy task for modern engineers. I have conversed on this subject with some of the foremost public men of England and Russia, and I have found that the most enlightened statesmanship of both countries is in favour of such an understanding between the two countries as would lead to the realisation of a scheme which we all ardently desire.

SUGGESTED LINES.

This route appears to me to possess unquestionable advantages over any other that can be named. Now that the Transcaspian Railway through Russian territory has been opened as far as Samarcand, and a branch made as far as Kushk, in close proximity to Herat, many people favour the completion of this line of communication as far as Chaman, below Kandahar, which is the terminus of the Indian railway system. The line from Herat to Kandahar a distance not exceeding 500 miles, runs through a comparatively easy country, and could be built cheaply and expeditiously. But this line would debouch into India at its extreme western limit, and would be complicated by the break of the Caspian Sea, across which goods and passengers must be conveyed by steamer. What is wanted is unbroken land communication from Calais to Calcutta, and this is supplied by a line through Orenburg, which avoids both the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, and runs for the greater part of the way through a region well known in ancient times for its fruitfulness. A similar objection to that taken against the Transcaspian line might be urged against the new railway through Mesopotamia, for which a German syndicate has just obtained a concession at Constantinople.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Maclean then referred to Russian and German commercial activity and to the relations with the Armir, and concluded by referring to the grooviness of the Foreign Office:—

I am afraid that the only real obstacle to the completion of a thorough overland line is the unwillingness of our Foreign Office to move out of its accustomed groove, and to exercise a little ordinary foresight in dealing with a perfectly changed condition of affairs. As I have said elsewhere, Lord Salisbury was no doubt in the right twenty years ago when he advised his fellow-countrymen to study large maps; but now the world has grown much smaller and the great capitals of Asia (Pekin, Samarcand, and Calcutta) have been, or can be brought within a week's easy journey from Moscow. It is imperative, therefore, that we should adapt ourselves to the changed circumstances of the time. Mr. Arthur Balfour, a year ago, when speaking of the settled policy of our Foreign Office, made use of the unfortunate expression, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." This maxim was, I believe, the favourite motto of a king known in history as Ethelred the Unready, and if the Foreign Office accepts it as guide, it accounts for much that has happened since Mr. Balfour made his avowal. But I think you will agree with me that the Department which administers the foreign affairs of a mighty Empire should be animated by a policy of greater courage determination and enterprise.

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Subscription will be received there by the Honorary Secretary any time between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days except Saturday, when the office will close at 2 p.m. Cheques should be crossed, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, I F C R Fund account.

DONALD SMEATON,
Honorary Secretary, I F C Relief Fund.

February 22.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASH WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—The Litany and Address to Children.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Commination Service and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7-30 a.m.—Litany.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and the Commination Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Commination Service.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 84, 92 and 94.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Mattins. Litany, Commination Service and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon and Litany of Penitence.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

7 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Matins and Commination Service.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th February, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Corps Club, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m.

3. The Tenth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort, and will commence on the 3rd March and last untill the night of the 10th March.

The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 3rd of March as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by Train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress for this Parade.—Drill order with Arms, Patties to be worn, Field Service caps to be carried in the hand.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th February, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade at Dadur Railway Station, B B and C I Railway, at 3-15 p.m. (Bombay time) this afternoon (27th instant Bank Holiday) for a Field Day and Shelter Trench Exercise.

(2). Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3). Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4). Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-40 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, and Mahaiuxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. Members are reminded to complete their Class Firing as early as possible and the Commandant trusts that all who can possibly do so will make themselves Extra Efficients.

3. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) on the open space of ground in front of the Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut Col G F A Harris, I M S, Bengal Offg Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 21st Feb 1900.

The services of Major C M Thompson, M B, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 19th Feb 1900.

The services of Lt H Ross, 1st Bo Grenadiers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Rev V W Kinsman, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 9th Feb 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The furlough for six months granted to Mr R N Ray, in the Notification in this Dept No. 5091-P, dated 7th Nov 1899, is extended by six months.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(Forests).

With reference to the Notification of this Dept No. 960 F, dated the 14th Nov last, Mr F B Manson, Offg Consvr of Forests 3rd grade, ceased to be employed on special duty under the Insgr Genl of Forests, in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Jan 1900, his services being replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma from that date.

Privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, is granted to Lieut-Col C T Bingham, I S C, Consvr, of Forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Feb inst. From the same date and until further orders:—Mr A Smythies, Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and Mr H B Ward, Offg Consvr, 3rd grade in charge of the Temasserim Forest Circle in Lower Burma, to hold charge in addition to his other duties of the Southern Forest Circle in Upper Burma.

Lieut Col J R Hobday, I S C, Depy Suryr Genl, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 22nd inst, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

During Lieut Col Hobday's absence Major F B Longe R E, Asst Suryr. Genl, will officiate as Depy Suryr Genl.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col G Henry, late R E, Col on the staff, Rawal Pindi, to be Depy Adjt Genl, Head Quarters, Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl, vice Bgdr Genl G Simpson, C B, appointed to the command of a 2nd class Dist, dated 12th Feb 1900.

Major J A Tanner, D S O, R E, Ex Engr, Military Works Dept, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R E, Army Head Quarters, India, vice Lieut Col H Finnis, R E, who has vacated, dated 12th Feb 1900.

Capt J A Houison-Craufurd, 7th Regt of Bo Infy, Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Bo Dist, is confirmed as a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Major W F Cahusac, who has vacated, dated 15th April 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J H Hudson, 22nd Madras Infy, Asst Mily Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 30th May 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. DE ROMANE, a French artillerist, after stating that the British artillery has proved itself inferior to the Boer, remarks that our War Office only adopted a quick-firing gun last year, and have not had time to arm our troops with it, and hence the old field guns have been employed. These are inferior in all respects to the quickfiring Creusot gun of the Boers. For one thing they are slow to fire, and have to be put back into firing order after every shot. Maxim automatic guns have been sent out to make up to some extent. This gun is charged and fired automatically by the recoil, and the single gunner required has only to keep the aim and press a detent with his finger. The rapidity of fire is regulated by the action of two brakes, one hydraulic the other of spiral springs. The gun can deliver 600 shots a minute, and may be used, not only as a fieldpiece but on fortifications and ships.

The French Navy, according to M. de Romane have tried this gun, but found that it requires very skilful gunners owing to the delicacy of parts of the mechanism. He is surprised that we have thought of utilising it for the rough work of South Africa. Moreover, its projectile is very light in comparison with the Boer projectiles, or those of the ordinary field guns. He will not be surprised to find the gun relegated to a back place by our Army one of these days. He is hardly, more favourable to the Maxim "mitraillense," our ordinary "Maxim." The supply of water to cool the gun is, he thinks, a drawback. Possibly M. de Romane, after the manner of foreigners, allows his prejudice against us to bias his judgment, but it seems generally recognised that the Boers have better artillery than ours.

Herr Kness finds that alcohol can be made profitably from the squill, the asphodel, and the alfa plants. The alcohol made from squills has no trace of the medicine also prepared from this plant. Some 25 per cent. of alcohol can be obtained from squills. Asphodel furnishes as much, and of good quality, besides giving a residue eaten by cattle. Alfa, which is common in the South of France and north of Africa, yields not only alcohol but a pulp for paper, and a fibre for textile purposes. The alcohol from these three plants has the great advantage of containing neither acid nor ether, and can be employed in many industries.

According to Professor Wright, in the "Lancet," inoculation for typhoid among British troops in India shows that it is to a certain extent efficacious in preventing the disease or death from it, and further trials of it are to be made.

In a report to the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. D. Hopkins shows that trees ailing or dead foster the growth of destructive insects, and also tend to cause fires in forests. The heartwood of white pine is often rotted through the wounds made in the living bark by the Scolytus bark beetle.

India-rubber is produced by the landolphia of Africa, and the French have made large plantations of it, but there has been a difficulty of getting the gum from the bark as well as from the leaves. MM. Arnaud and Vernenil, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, describes a new method which extracts good rubber from the bark.

Mr. C. E. Mead announces in the "American Naturalist" that a beetle of the genus Collops feeds on the larvæ of the dreaded Colorado beetle. If so, the Collops will be used to save the potato crop from its enemy.

M. and Mdme. Curie have recently shown that the new radiant substances, polonium and radium, previously mentioned can communicate for a time their radiant properties by contact to other substances—for example, paper barium carbonate, bismuth, gulfid, and many metals.

It has long been known that both camels and llamas once inhabited the American continent, and now. Professor Scott maintains that all the American artiodactyls, except the pigs, have sprung from a common cameloid stem. His paper occurs in the Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia.

"Cerulline" is a new pigment discovered by Signor Ceruli, an Italian workman, which gives beautiful tints without oil or varnish, and is, perhaps, a long lost secret of the ancient masters. The manufacture of it is kept a secret as yet. It was recently brought before the French artists by M. Girard, Preparator to the Faculty of Sciences, Paris.

Washington, Mr. G. R. Stetson points out the confusion of terms in philology, and suggests that an authoritative body should strictly define the meaning of such terms as dialect, language, speech, patois and jargon. Patois and dialect, for example, are not equivalent terms, as in the history of language patois represents a destructive and dialect a constructive stage.

In the "Philosophical Magazine" Dr. C. Davison deals with the noise of earthquakes, which he describes as generally a deep rumble like that of a heavy waggon. Sometimes it is more like wind or thunder, the fall of heavy stones, or the boom of a distant gun. Crashes are heard near the centre of disturbance, and the sound softens with distance from the centre. In Japan there are silent earthquakes, and the sound of any is seldom heard more than a few miles from the centre. Dr. Davison thinks this observation may indicate a dulness of perception on the part of the Japanese, as the sound is near the lower limit of audibility, but we question his inference. Nothing is easier than to draw a false inference from scanty or imperfect data. Mr. Gladstone probably made a great mistake in thinking that the Ancient Greeks were deficient in sense of colour because Homer employs few words for colours. It seems more likely that the ancient Greeks, a highly artistic people, had a finer sense for colour than the moderns. Might not the geological character of the country account for the silence of their earthquakes?

Professor Rontgen, who has accepted a call to the University of Munich, has been appointed director of the State Institute of Physics and Meteorology.

An interesting discovery relating to the inhabitants of the British Isles in pre-historic ages is reported from Shetland. A crofter at Quarff, in digging into a mound on his field, came upon a group of chambers constructed of stone slabs. These contained urns, and in the one first opened a skull was also found, but in the other three human remains. If the skull proves to be human, it is not easy to account for its presence without other bones; for the urns indicated burial after cremation. The chambers, we may presume, were not large—such as are sometimes called Kist Vaens, or stone boxes, formed by placing four or more slabs in an upright position, with one to cover them. In one of these was placed an urn holding the ashes of the dead, and over all was piled a cairn of stones or mound of earth. Occasionally, however, the box was made large enough to contain an unburned corpse which in early times was commonly entombed in a doubled up posture.

Herr Irgens, of Bergen, has constructed a steam omnibus which promises very well. The boiler is in front and has three cylinders, but it works very quietly, and gives a speed of ten miles an hour.

The "hospice" of the Carmelite Brothers in Lower Canada has been provided with electricity from the Falls of Niagara, and not only is the lighting, but also the cooking and heating, done by this means. Tea, coffee, boiling water, and ovens for baking and roasting are heated by the electric current. The current of the Niagara Power Company is conveyed to the hospital by a bare wire, and amounts to 100 horse-power, of which 25 are used for heating purposes. The current is "threephase," and has an electromotive force of 2,200 volts, reduced to 110 volts by transformers. It is conveyed by underground wires. The installation was severly tested one day, for in 24 hours it had to cook for 250 persons, excepting the soup, which had been prepared the evening before. Bread was backed in 18 minutes.

The subject of food preservatives is discussed by Herr Kayser, of Nuremberg, in the "Zeitschrift fur. Offentliche Chemie." In early days food was preserved by drying, smoking, pickling, and the like Now chemicals, cold, and sterilisation are used. Salt, saltpetre, and creosote can be used to excess and become as injurious as boric acid, borax, salicylic acid, &c., in excess. The author thinks the whole subject requires investigation.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

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was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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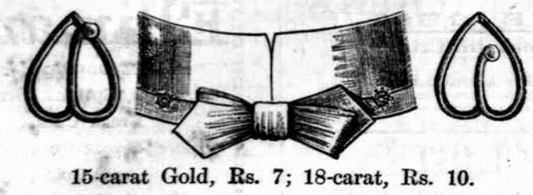

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